

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1945



Edited by
WALTER H. MALLORY

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FOREWORD

The **POLITICAL HANDBOOK** is designed to furnish the necessary factual background for understanding political events in all countries.

The sources from which information has been gathered for this volume are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but the editor considers them reliable.

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and strong local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder.

In this edition several countries which were previously listed have been omitted. They are: Albania, Burma, Estonia, Ethiopia, Latvia and Lithuania. All of them have been overrun by armies of the Axis countries and their governments temporarily destroyed. Their status will not be finally determined until the end of the war. As soon as independent political régimes are established information concerning them will again be included.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to Frank D. Caruthers, Jr., Mrs. Anne Warner and the staff of the Council Library who have most ably assisted with the collection and checking of material and the careful reading of the proofs.

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions. They are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue. Since the **POLITICAL HANDBOOK** will be revised and republished at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

New York, January 1, 1945.

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ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires
Area: 1,079,965 square miles
Population: 13,516,927 (1941 estimate)

President

GENERAL EDELMIRO FARRELL

Assumed office as President on March 10, 1944, upon resignation
of General Pedro Pablo Ramírez

Cabinet

Composed of army and navy officers and two civilians

Appointed in February, 1944
Reorganized several times since

PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER (SENADO)

*Last election, March, 1941 (nine-year term; re-
newed by thirds every three years).**

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

*Last election, March, 1942 (four-year term; re-
newed by halves every two years).*

Parliament was dissolved by executive order on June 8, 1943. Representa-
tion at that time was as follows:

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	16	"Concordancia" (consisting of	
Antipersonalista	8	National Democrats and Anti-	
Radical	4	personalista Radicals)	68
Socialist	1	Radical	64
U. C. R. (Bloquista)	1	Socialist	17
	—	U. C. R. (Tucumán)	3
Total	30	Others	6
		Total	158

*Senators are elected by Provincial Legislatures.

President Farrell is assisted by the following cabinet: César Ameghino (Minister of Finance and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Adm. Alberto Teisaire (Acting Minister of Interior), Gen. Juan D. Pistarini (Acting Minister of Agriculture), Col. Juan D. Perón (Vice President and Minister of War), Adm. Alberto Teisaire (Minister of Marine), Col. Juan D. Perón (Secretary of Labor), Gen. Juan D. Pistarini (Minister of Public Works) and Rómulo Etcheverry Boneo (Minister of Justice and Public Instruction).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On December 31, 1943, the Government decreed that all political parties in Argentina should be abolished and the Minister of the Interior was entrusted with its enforcement. In December, 1944, the Government issued a decree appointing a committee to draft a "Statute of Political Parties" under which parties would be allowed to resume their activities. This may be regarded as a step toward a return to constitutional government. The party programs and leaders as they were composed prior to their dissolution are given below.

ARGENTINA

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Favored revising the constitution with the object of safeguarding the independent authority of the national legislature and judiciary, and of the provinces; improvement of taxation system so as to avoid double taxation; protection of national production against unfair foreign competition; the revision of foreign treaties so as to secure reciprocity and suppression of the most-favored-nation clause; laws for increasing the facility for acquiring land by those who actually cultivate it, and development of natural resources; sound money, reform of system of note issue; reforms in penal laws and arbitration in labor disputes.

Leaders: Antonio Santamarina, Robustiano Patron Costas, José H. Martinez, Alberto Arancibia Rodriguez, Gilberto Suárez Lago and Alberto Barceló.

RADICAL ANTIPERSONALISTA PARTY: Favored direct election of the president, vice-president and senators of the nation; extension of the suffrage to women; changes in the mining code so as to prevent the exploitation or monopolization of oil, coal, waterfalls and other natural resources to the detriment of public interests; encouragement of colonization and division of land.

Leaders: Ricardo Caballero, Guillermo O'Reilly, Juan A. Cepeda, Alejandro Gancedo and Leopoldo Melo.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Favored reform of the constitution to accentuate its democratic and liberal content. Advocated direct election of senators; separation of church from state; division of big estates; nationalization of oil and its exploitation by state or mixed enterprises; reduction of taxes on articles of general consumption, and the reduction of customs duties; taxes on increment value of the land; legal recognition of trade unions; minimum salary for employees established by mixed commissions; compulsory education up to eighteen years; insurance against illness and unemployment; old age pensions; disarmament pact between the countries of America and political rights for women.

Leaders: Drs. Nicolás Repetto, Enrique Dickmann, Mario Bravo, Alfredo L. Palacios and Americo Ghioldi.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Had similar program to that of the Socialist Party; its greatest strength was in the Province of Santa Fé.

Leaders: Dr. Luciano Molinas, Juan José Diaz Arana, and Ing. Julio R. Noble.

UNIÓN CIVICA RADICAL PARTY: Favored constitutional reforms; higher taxes on luxuries for a limited time to develop national production; exemption of agricultural property worth less than ten thousand pesos from all taxation; protection to national production; political rights for women; progressive tax on incomes, abolition of export taxes and the establishment of a tax on absenteeism; change in mining law to authorize the state to own and operate oil wells and presumably mines; special railroad tariffs for slow freight for cereals.

Leaders: José Luis Cantilo, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon (formerly Ambassador to the United States), Dr. Mario M. Guido, Ernesto C. Boatti, Dr. Amadeo Sabattini and Obdulio F. Siri.

PRESS

On January 5, 1944, the Government issued a decree destroying the freedom of the press in Argentina; *Vanguardia* ceased publication in protest.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argentinisches Tageblatt . . .	German; anti-Nazi.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Avisador Mercantil . . .	Commercial daily.	Armando Fernández del Casal and L. Onetti (<i>Eds.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Buenos Aires Herald . . .	Independent; long-established British daily.	J. J. Rugeroni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Courrier de la Plata . . .	Nonpartisan; French.	Henri Papillaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Crítica (evening) . . .	Ostensibly democratic.	Rouco Oliva (<i>Acting Ed.</i>)
El Cronista Comercial . . .	Commercial daily.	Carlos C. Malagarriga (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Diario . . .	Independent.	J. J. Rugeroni (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario Español . . .	Spanish organ; long-established daily; favorable to present régime in Spain.	Alfredo Cabanillas (<i>Dir.</i>)
España Republicana . . .	Spanish Republican weekly.	F. R. Venegas (<i>Adm.</i>)
La Fronda . . .	Reactionary Nationalist.	Delfin Ignacio Medina (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libre Palabra . . .	Pro-democratic.	Raúl R. Franchi (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Italia del Popolo . . .	Italian; pro-democratic.	Vittorio Mosca (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Mundo . . .	Independent; widely read.	Carlos M. Saenz Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Nación . . .	Independent; long-established, influential journal.	Luis Mitre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noticias Graficas (evening)	Independent; widely read.	José Agusti (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Pampero (evening) . . .	Pro-totalitarian.	Enrique P. Osés (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa . . .	Independent; long-established, influential journal.	Dr. Ezequiel P. Paz (<i>Prop.</i> and <i>Dir.</i>)
El Pueblo . . .	Ostensibly Catholic organ; anti-democratic.	José A. Sanguinetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Razón (evening) . . .	Independent.	Dr. Ricardo Peralta Ramos (<i>Dir.</i>)
The Standard . . .	British daily; oldest English newspaper in South America.	A. B. Dougall (<i>Dir.</i>)
Los Principios (Córdoba) . .	Catholic.	Enrique Nores Martínez (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Voz del Interior (Córdoba)	Radical Party organ.	Silvestre Raúl Remonda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Los Andes (Mendoza) . . .	Independent.	Jorge A. Calle (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Día (La Plata) . . .	Independent.	H. Stunz (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Diario (Paraná) . . .	Radical Party organ.	Anibal Vazquez (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Capital (Rosario) . . .	Independent.	Joaquín Lago (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Litoral (Santa Fe) (evening)	Independent.	Enzo Vittori (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Gaceta (Tucumán) . . .	Independent.	Alberto García Hamilton (<i>Prop.</i> and <i>Ed.</i>)

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Area: 2,974,581 square miles (not including overseas Territories)

Population: 7,229,864 (June 30, 1943, estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed September 23, 1943

Prime Minister

JOHN CURTIN (Australian Labor Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Federal Parliament)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of August 21, 1943 (six-year term; renewed by halves every three years)

President: GORDON BROWN (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	22
United Australia Party	12
Country Party	2
—	—
Total	36

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of August 21, 1943 (three-year term)

Speaker: JOHN S. ROSEVEAR (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Australian Labor Party	49
United Australia Party	12
Country Party	9
Independent	4
—	—
Total	74

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At a general election held on August 21, 1943, the Australian Labor Party won 49 seats in the House of Representatives. The United Australia Party secured 14 seats; the Country Party 9 seats; and Independents 2 seats (later 2 UAP members became Independents). Mr. John Curtin's Labor Government had held power since October 7, 1941, with a majority of from one to two votes, provided by independent members. The Party had 36 members to the 38 non-Labor members of the House. In the Senate it was in a minority of 17-19. Although the election came shortly after an unsuccessful vote of no-confidence in the Government, launched by Opposition-Leader A. W. Fadden, it was a normal general election, since the Parliament was within a few months of the end of the three-year term for which it was elected. The election was fought primarily on the Labor Government's administrative war record, with no major point of current war policy in question. The main attack of the opposition parties, which were hampered by internal disagreement,

was on "ill-conceived and over-lapping" legislation, and the alleged multiplication of bureaucratic bodies. The strong swing to Labor was unexpected by political commentators, who acclaimed the result as a personal triumph for Mr. Curtin.

LABOR PARTY: In July, 1944, four Labor Party Senators elected at the general elections on August 21, 1943, took their seats and gave the Labor Party a majority in both Houses of the Federal Parliament. With post-election disputes continuing in the ranks of the Opposition Parties — the United Australia Party and the Country Party — Labor's grip on office in Australia never had appeared more secure.

The Labor Party was in opposition for ten years, until the formation of the first Curtin Government in October, 1941. The Government was committed to devote itself with singleness of purpose to achieving the desire of the whole of the Australian people — a maximum war effort with distribution of the inevitable burdens of the war as fairly as possible over the whole community.

To achieve the greatest measure of coöperation with the Opposition but without delegating its powers, the Labor Party invited the Opposition to maintain the Advisory War Council established during the Menzies Government. Its personnel was expanded to ten, the Opposition having equal representation with the Government, and subsequently its powers in relation to defining general war policy were enlarged.

The Labor Party in Australia is committed to prosecution of the war to final victory as a member of the United Nations, and to a post-war scheme of social and economic reconstruction, which will not perpetuate the social injustices of the past.

After Japan became a belligerent, the Government took control of the whole of the manpower and economic resources of the Commonwealth to achieve a maximum war effort. To finance its expanding defense program, the Government increased direct taxation, adhered to the policy of voluntary loans, and relied to some extent on Central Bank Credit. As a wartime measure it enacted a Uniform Taxation Bill, under which the States were compulsorily retired from the field of income tax in favor of a system of compensatory payments to be made by the Commonwealth to the States in accordance with a schedule set out in the Act.

Economic regulations enforced in 1941 to divert finance and labor to essential industry, and to release manpower for the armed forces were continued while restrictions on the activities of the banks, rigid price control and limitation of profits and interest by means of graduated taxation were part of a general scheme to prevent an inflationary trend.

The Government insisted that the war in the Pacific should not be treated as of minor importance and advocated the creation of a South-West Pacific Command, with a Pacific War Council functioning from Washington. As a result of direct representation to Washington, General Douglas MacArthur was appointed Commander of United Nations forces in the Southwest Pacific. The Minister for External Affairs, Dr. H. V. Evatt, was sent to America to arrange full coöperation with the United States administration, and sat as the first Australian member of the Pacific Allied War Council constituted at Washington.

During the latter half of 1942, a series of trends in the direction of augmenting the power of the Federal Government came to a head in a Constitutional Convention called by Prime Minister Curtin. At this convention the States' representatives agreed to cede to the Commonwealth wide powers which had been reserved to them by the original Constitution of 1900. Failure of several

state legislatures to implement this agreement prevented its completion and a referendum for constitutional amendment was held on August 19, 1944, when the proposals for amendment were rejected.

By amendment to the Defence Act of 1903 the Government removed the restriction on the use of conscripted troops outside the Commonwealth and territories controlled by it.

The Labor Party believes in fostering Australian secondary industry and stands for constant improvement of living standards. It was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation which legally regulates hours and conditions of labor, and deals with the fixation of wages.

In a statement on foreign policy in October, 1943, Foreign Minister Herbert V. Evatt, while maintaining Australia's right and desire to have a part in the European settlement, emphasized the belief that Australia should make a special contribution towards establishment and maintenance of the peace settlement in South-East Asia and the Pacific. He said that Australia must show particular interest in the welfare and system of control of islands and territories close to her shores, and expressed the certainty that common ground would be found for collaboration to bring about greater security and mutual benefits in the post-war world.

Early in 1944 the Australian and New Zealand Governments signed the so-called Anzac Pact at Canberra under which the two Governments subscribed to joint policies on security and defense, civil aviation, control of dependencies and territories, advancement of native peoples in the Pacific, and migration.

Leaders: John Curtin (Prime Minister and Minister for Defence), F. M. Forde (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for the Army), J. B. Chifley (Treasurer and Minister for Post-War Reconstruction); H. V. Evatt (Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs), J. A. Beasley (Minister for Supply and Shipping), N. J. O. Makin (Minister for the Navy and Minister for Munitions), A. S. Drakeford (Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation), Senator W. P. Ashley (Postmaster General and Vice-President of the Executive Council), J. J. Dedman (Minister for War Organization of Industry and Minister in Charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research), E. J. Holloway (Minister for Labor & National Service), Senator R. V. Keane (Minister for Trade and Customs), W. J. Scully (Minister for Commerce and Minister for Agriculture), E. J. Ward (Minister for Transport & External Territories), C. W. Frost (Minister for Reparation and Minister in Charge of War Service Homes), H. P. Lazzarini (Minister for Home Security and Minister Assisting Treasurer), Senator J. S. Collings (Minister for the Interior), Senator J. M. Fraser (Minister for Health & Social Services), Senator Donald Cameron (Minister for Aircraft Production and Minister assisting Minister for Munitions) and A. A. Calwell (Minister for Information).

The Advisory War Council is composed as follows: John Curtin, F. M. Forde, H. V. Evatt, N. J. O. Makin and J. A. Beasley (Government Members); and A. W. Fadden, W. M. Hughes, Sir Earle Page, P. C. Spender and John McEwen (Opposition Members).

UNITED AUSTRALIA PARTY: This party was brought into being at the close of 1931 and represented an amalgamation of several non-Labor interests. Its peace-time policy favored fostering private enterprise as opposed to Government control of industry, and the elimination of overlapping Federal and State powers. The Party also sponsored National Insurance providing on a contributory basis for health, sickness, widowhood, infirmity and old-age pensions.

Following the outbreak of war with Germany, Prime Minister Menzies

created a War Cabinet under his direction as Minister for Coördination of Defence. It was re-organized in October, 1940, following the general elections, when a non-Labor administration maintained office for a period as the Labor Party had failed to receive a clear majority.

During the Menzies régime the Second Australian Imperial Force was enlisted for service overseas, and contingents were sent to England, the Middle East, and Malaya, whilst the Government committed the Commonwealth to full participation in the Empire Air Training Scheme — personnel to serve on any Empire battlefield and to be trained partly in Australia and partly at Empire stations abroad.

In 1944, criticism of the All-Party Advisory War Council led to a decision of the UAP to be no longer represented in it. Its representatives W. M. Hughes and P. C. Spender defied the party ruling and were expelled from the party.

Party Leader Robert Gordon Menzies during the latter part of 1944 made an attempt to weld non-Labor forces into a unified party. The UAP was the most powerful group represented at unity conferences and the only group with a complete political machine. Menzies, however, offered to drop the title United Australia Party and to name the new party the Liberal Party. Late in 1944 the Liberal Party seemed certain to have support of at least 16 non-Labor groups and the new Party was planning to contest seats at future elections.

Leaders: R. G. Menzies and Eric J. Harrison (Deputy).

COUNTRY PARTY: Like the United Australia Party, its close political collaborator for many years, the Country Party suffered losses at the 1943 elections and its political force dwindled during 1944. Smaller farmers and pastoralists continued to support the Labor Party in greater numbers, accepting the Labor view that the Country Party functioned in the interests of the larger landowner. The breach between the Country Party and UAP widened. Instead of falling in with the UAP plan to boycott the Advisory War Council, the Country Party declared its belief that the council was useful. Later it supported the Government's referendum proposals because it believed that the Government's orderly marketing schemes were in the best interests of producers. The Country Party did not take part in the formation of the Liberal Party although invited to.

Leaders: A. W. Fadden (Leader) and John McEwen (Deputy Leader). Both are members of the Advisory War Council.

PRESS

The term "Conservative" is loosely applied to the Australian press to indicate general support for non-Labor political parties. Few daily papers, however, are so closely tied to a political party as to be regarded as "party" papers. The Sydney *Morning Herald*, and Melbourne *Herald*, and the Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, for example, were markedly critical of the Menzies Government's administration of the war effort, although all are broadly regarded as "non-labor" papers. The majority of daily papers were found in opposition to the Labor Party in the general election of August, 1943.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser (Adelaide)	Conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (Prop.) F. Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
News (Adelaide)	Evening paper.	C. J. Morley (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Brisbane Courier-Mail (Brisbane)	Conservative; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Queensland Newspapers Pty., Ltd. (Prop.) J. P. Williams (<i>Mgr.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Telegraph (Brisbane)	Conservative; evening paper.	A. R. Vickers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercury (Hobart)	Conservative leading news- paper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Usher (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Examiner (Launceston)	Conservative; daily.	W. R. Rolph & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Age (Melbourne)	Independent; moderate labor leanings; authoritative daily with wide circulation.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. A. M. Campbell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (Melbourne)	Conservative; influential in state and federal affairs; large circulation.	Argus & Australasian, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) E. G. Knox (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) E. A. Doyle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Melbourne)	Conservative evening daily; large circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Sir Keith Murdoch (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) R. Simmonds (<i>Ed.</i>) George W. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun News Pictorial (Melbourne)	Pictorial daily; large Aus- tralian circulation.	W. E. Lingard (<i>Mgr.</i>) C. E. Sligo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newcastle Morning Herald . (Newcastle)	Independent; radical leanings.	J. E. Macartney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Perth)	Only evening daily in Western Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. P. Smith (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) H. J. Lambert (<i>Ed.</i>) W. H. Yelland (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
West Australian (Perth)	Liberal-conservative; leading daily of West Australia.	
Recorder (Port Pirie)	Independent.	
Daily Mirror (Sydney)	Independent.	Truth Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Ezra Norton (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) F. McGinnis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Telegraph (Sydney)	Independent; morning paper.	Consolidated Press, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) D. F. Packer (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Brian Penton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Sydney)	Independent; evening paper.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) E. Kennedy (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) T. Gurr (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Sun (Sydney)	Independent Sunday paper; large circulation.	Consolidated Press, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Cyril Pearl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Telegraph (Sydney)	Independent; large circula- tion.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Warwick Fairfax (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) H. A. McClure-Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sydney Morning Herald . . (Sydney)	Independent; progressive; Australia's oldest morning paper; large circulation.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Chronicle (Adelaide) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide state and in- terstate circulation.	Argus & Australasian, Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>) K. Attiwill (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australasian (Melbourne) (weekly)	Conservative with country circulation.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. Alston (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leader (Melbourne) (weekly)	Moderate labor; largely coun- try circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Murphy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weekly Times (Melbourne) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide circulation.	Bulletin Newspaper Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. K. Prior (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) J. E. Webb (<i>Ed.</i>) H. McCauley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Sydney) (weekly)	Nationalistic; circulates throughout Australia.	
Century (Sydney) (weekly)	Organ of State Labor Party. (Mr. Lang)	
Smith's Weekly (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings.	Smith Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. F. McKay (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) George Goddard (<i>Ed.</i>)

AUSTRALIA

9

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Worker (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor.	Australian Workers Union (<i>Prop.</i>) H. E. Boote (<i>Ed.</i>)
Austral-Asiatic Bulletin (Melbourne)	Political and international affairs.	Australian Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) F. Howard (<i>Ed.</i>) A. M. Pooley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Current Problems (Sydney) (monthly)	Political and economic.	David Hampton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Investment Digest (Sydney) (monthly)	Financial.	
Australian Quarterly (Sydney)	Political, economic and cultural.	D. A. S. Campbell (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Economic Record (Semi-annual)	Economic.	D. B. Copland and others (<i>Eds.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Australian Associated Press	Independent; owned and controlled by principal metropolitan dailies of Australia.	Rupert Henderson (<i>Ch.</i>) A. Watkin Wynne (<i>Secy.</i>)
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BELGIUM*

Capital: Brussels
Area: 11,775 square miles
Population: 8,386,553 (1938 estimate)

Ruler

KING LEOPOLD III

Born November 3, 1901; ascended throne February 23, 1934

Regent

PRINCE CHARLES OF BELGIUM

Brother of King Leopold; born October 10, 1903; elected September 19, 1944

Cabinet

National Union (Catholics — 7, Socialists — 5, Liberals — 4,
Non-party — 1)
Appointed September 26, 1944

Premier

HUBERT PIERLOT (Catholic)

PARLIAMENT

(As composed prior to invasion) .

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

Election of 1939 (for four years)

President: R. GILLON (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	62
Socialist	61
Liberal	25
Flemish Nationalist	12
Rexist	4
Communist	3
Total	167

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Représentants)

Election of April 2, 1939 (for four years)

President: FRANS VAN CAUWELAERT (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	73
Socialist	64
Liberal	33
Flemish Nationalist	17
Communist	9
Rexist	4
Others	2
Total	202

After the invasion of Belgium by the Germans and the subsequent collapse of France, seven ministers succeeded in reaching England where they formed

* On May 10, 1940, German military forces suddenly invaded Belgium in spite of repeated declarations of the German Government that Belgian neutrality would be respected.

On May 28, 1940, the Belgian army capitulated at Bruges. Since then the king has been a prisoner of war.

the Belgian Government. In accordance with article 82 of the Constitution and the law of September 7, 1939, the Belgian Government was invested with special powers for the duration of the war in all legislative and executive matters.

When Belgium was liberated in 1944, the Cabinet returned to Brussels and, within fifteen days, convened the pre-war Parliament. The King having been deported to Germany, the Parliament in compliance with the Constitution elected a Regent.

The Regent asked Hubert Pierlot, who headed the Cabinet throughout the war to form a new government which is made up as follows: Hubert Pierlot (Premier), Auguste De Schryver (Deputy Prime Minister), Albert De Vleeschauwer (Minister of Colonies), Verbaet (Minister of Justice), Comte de la Barre (Minister of Agriculture), Ronsse (Minister of Interior), Paul-Henri Spaak (Minister of Foreign Affairs), A. Delsinne (Minister of Food), A. Van Acker (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare), H. Vos (Minister of Public Works), Ronvaux (Minister of Communications), Charles De Visscher (Minister without Portfolio), Delruelle (Minister of Economic Affairs), V. De Laveye (Minister of Education), F. Demets (Minister of National Defense), Paul Kronacker (Minister of Supply) and Camille Gutt (Minister of Finance). Two Communist Ministers, R. Dispy and Albert Marteaux, and a non-party man, Fernand Demany, who represented the resistance organizations, resigned in November, 1944.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIALIST PARTY: The Socialist Party Program is that of the 2nd International.

Leaders: C. Huysmans (formerly President of the Chamber of Representatives, Minister of Science and Arts, and Burgomaster of Antwerp), Louis de Brouckère (formerly a Senator), Paul-Henri Spaak (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Arthur Wauters (formerly Minister of Information and Editor of *Le Peuple*, the Socialist Party organ) and Henri Rolin (Senator).

CATHOLIC PARTY: On October 11, 1936, a general assembly of the Catholic Party approved the reorganization of the party under the name of the Belgian Catholic Bloc. There was a practically autonomous Flemish Catholic branch of the Bloc known as the Flemish Catholic People's Party (Katholieke Vlaamsche Volkspartij) and an equally autonomous branch in the French-speaking districts and Brussels known as the Catholic Social Party (Parti Catholique Social). The two branches were represented in a body known as the Directorate. The Christian Democrats (the Catholic Labor Federation) had independent local organizations but also belonged to the Flemish Catholic People's Party and the Catholic Social Party. Loyalty to the Church was the principal cohesive force in the Catholic Bloc and the new organization was in a measure successful in arresting the disintegration which was rapidly undermining the old Catholic Party. The nobility, Flemish peasants, industrialists and labor group who are believing Catholics, were practically all adherents of the Bloc. The Catholic Bloc in general approved the *foreign policy* of freedom from alliances advocated by King Leopold in his speech of October 14, 1936. In *domestic policy* it stood for the defense of the interests of the Catholic Church, equal treatment of religious and public schools, social reforms and woman suffrage.

Leaders: H. Pierlot (Premier), Frans Van Cauwelaert (President of Lower Chamber), George Theunis (formerly Premier), Albert De Vleeschauwer

(Minister for Colonies), Antoine Delfosse (formerly Minister of Justice), Auguste De Schryver (Minister without Portfolio) and Paul van Zeeland (former Prime Minister).

LIBERAL PARTY: The party advocated social reforms. Although it gave its support to the foreign policy of freedom from alliances it was divided on the question and when war broke out in Europe (September 1939) it favored a stiff policy to the German pressure.

Leaders: R. Gillon (President of the Senate), V. de Laveleye (Minister of Education), J. Hoste (former Under-Secretary of State for Education), F. Demets (Minister of War), Paul Kronacker (Minister of Supply) and R. Motz (Vice-President of the Party).

REXIST PARTY: At the 1939 elections the Rexist Party, under the leadership of Léon Degrelle, lost 17 seats out of 21 in the Lower Chamber, and 8 seats out of 12 in the Upper Chamber. Shortly afterwards two members of the Lower Chamber denounced Degrelle for his pro-German attitude. After the occupation of Belgium, Degrelle officially adhered to the National-Socialist "new order" and recruited volunteers to form a legion for war against Russia. He is at present a major in the German army.

FLEMISH NATIONAL-SOCIALIST PARTY: The former "Frontist" Party, which subsequently became the Flemish Nationalist Party, recognized Hitler as "Fuehrer of the entire Germanic race," and is now called the Flemish National Socialist Party, under the leadership of Hendrik Elias who has fled to Germany.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Took a lead in underground work in Belgium during German occupation.

Leaders: R. Dispy (Formerly Minister without Portfolio) and Albert Mar-teaux (formerly Minister of Public Health).

PRESS

After the occupation of Belgium, all Belgian papers for a time ceased publication. Some of these papers reappeared under German control. In addition many underground newspapers were printed in both French and Flemish. These included *La Libre Belgique* which appeared also during World War I.

The Belgian telegraphic agency (Belga) suspended its activities. On its premises, the Germans set up an agency, Belga-Press, controlled by the occupation authorities.

A Belgian information agency (Inbel) was set up in London.

The following Belgian weekly and monthly publications appeared outside occupied territory:

La Belgique Indépendante	}	In London
Onafhankelijk België			
Marine	}	New York
Message			
Belgium			
News from Belgium			
Belgica		Buenos Aires

Eight Belgian newspapers are still appearing in the Congo, and also a monthly magazine *Band*.

Since the liberation of Belgium in 1944 several papers which were published before the war have reappeared. The principal ones are *Le Soir*, *Le Peuple*, *La Dernière Heure*, *La Nation Belge*, *La Libre Belgique*, *Le Drapeau Rouge*, *La Metropole* and *Het Laatste Nieuws*.

BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre; La Paz (actual Seat of Government)

Area: 537,218 square miles

Population: 3,437,000 (1939 estimate)

President

MAJOR GUALBERTO VILLARROEL

Elected on August 4, 1944, by Constituent Assembly

Cabinet

Appointed August 8, 1944

PARLIAMENT

(Convención Nacional)

Election of July 2, 1944

The Convención Nacional, or Constituent Assembly, elected July 2, 1944, consists of 139 members, 112 of which are deputies and 27 senators. During the 1944 session, the body acted as a unicameral legislative group, but it is contemplated that in the 1945 session, scheduled to convene on August 6, 1945, it will be divided into an upper chamber (Senado) and a lower chamber (Cámara de Diputados). The President of the combined body is Franz Tamayo (an independent). The First Vice President is Dionisio Foianini (MNR) and the Second Vice President, Abel Reyes Ortiz (MNR).

The distribution of seats in the Assembly is as follows:

Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (MNR) . . .	56
Independents	29
Independent Socialists	16
Liberals	14
Genuine Republicans	2
Republican Socialists	4
United Socialists	8
Partido de la Izquierda Revolucionaria (PIR)	8
Miscellaneous	2
Total	139

In a general way, the first three groups constitute the majority bloc and the remainder the opposition bloc, known as the Unión Democrática Boliviana. Ideologically, the PIR is radically different from the other parties in the opposition bloc, but has made a temporary coalition with them.

On December 20, 1943, a group of young army officers, in coöperation with the MNR party, overthrew the government of General Enrique Peñaranda and set up a Revolutionary Junta composed of Major Gualberto Villarroel (President) and four army officers, three MNR members and two politically independent civilians. The Government was not recognized by the United States or most other countries until June 23, 1944. On February 11, 1944, two of the three MNR members were dropped and replaced by two other MNR members. On April 4, 1944, the three MNR members in the Junta resigned to run for

election as members of the Legislature. The Junta itself was dissolved and replaced by a Provisional Government, consisting of the same President, the same four officers, and four independent civilians. The MNR won a sweeping victory in the elections of July 2, 1944, thus together with sympathizers, gaining the majority of the seats in the Constituent Assembly, one of the first official acts of which was to elect Villarroel Constitutional President. There were minor cabinet changes, but no members of the MNR were given cabinet posts.

The members of the Cabinet are: Gustavo Chacón (Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Lt. Col. José C. Pinto (Minister of Defense), Maj. Alfonso Quinteros (Minister of Government), Maj. Jorge Calero (Minister of Education), Jorge Zarco Kramer (Minister of Finance), Gustavo Chacón (Minister of Economy), Maj. Antonio Ponce (Minister of Public Works) and Remberto Capriles (Minister of Labor).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

MOVIMIENTO NACIONALISTA REVOLUCIONARIO (MNR): Founded in 1941. Had a rapid rise culminating in successful participation in the revolution of December 20, 1943, and its success in elections of July 2, 1944. Controls majority bloc in legislature.

Leader: Victor Paz Estenssoro.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST PARTY: A new group formed shortly before 1944 elections from former members of so-called Socialist parties. Coöperates with Villarroel administration, and with MNR and Independents forms Congressional majority bloc.

Leaders: Enrique Baldivieso, José Tamayo, Fernando Campero Alvarez and Augusto Guzmán.

LIBERAL PARTY: Oldest Bolivian party, founded in 1880. Following 1943 revolution was reorganized and is now leading opposition party; highly conservative.

Leaders: Gen. José Lanza and Julio Alvarado.

PARTIDO DE LA IZQUIERDA REVOLUCIONARIA (PIR): A completely leftist party; communistic. While opposed to Liberals and minor Conservatives is part of opposition bloc.

Leaders: José Antonio Arze and Ricardo Anaya.

MINOR CONSERVATIVE PARTIES: Once important, the Genuine Republicans, United Socialists and Republican Socialists, since the 1943 revolution have lost most of their following. Each has a handful of members in the Constituent Assembly. Grouped together with the Liberals and the PIR they form the Unión Democrática Boliviana or opposition.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are all published in La Paz.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Calle	MNR	Armando Arce (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario	Independent; oldest paper.	José Carrasco Jiménez (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Noche	Independent.	Mario Flores (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Razon	Conservative; opposition; largest circulation.	Carlos Victor Aramayo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	Arturo Otero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Los Tiempos (Cochabamba)	Independent.	Demetrio Canelas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noticias (Oruro)	Independent.	Luis Zuaznábar (<i>Dir.</i>)

BRAZIL

Capital: Rio de Janeiro
Area: 3,285,318 square miles
Population: 41,356,600 (1940 census)

President

DR. GETULIO DORNELLES VARGAS

Assumed office November 3, 1930, following overthrow of preceding administration. Elected President July 17, 1934, for four-year term. Proclaimed new constitution November 10, 1937, which increased term to six years. Tenure has since been extended until plebiscite is held

Cabinet

Reorganized November 10, 1937

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Conselho Federal)

To be composed of 31 members, 1 from each state, elected by the State Assembly, and 10 appointed by the President of the Republic.

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara dos Deputados)

To be composed of representatives of the States elected by County Councils, not more than 10 nor less than 3 from each State.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution broke out in Brazil on October 3, 1930, and the government of Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa was overthrown on October 24th. A Constituent Congress was formed and a new Constitution for Brazil was promulgated on July 16, 1934. It was similar to the Constitution which was in effect from 1891 to 1930, though it tended to be more nationalistic and there were provisions which aimed to strengthen the unity of the country.

On November 10, 1937, President Vargas promulgated another new Constitution. It provided increased authority for the President, who may dissolve Congress and call new elections. It created a National Economic Council, composed of trade and production representatives, on the order of a corporative state. It increased the term of President from 4 to 6 years. President Vargas' tenure of office has been extended until a plebiscite is held, the date for which has not been announced.

Following the promulgation of the new Constitution all political parties were dissolved by decree of the President.

The present Cabinet includes Dr. Alexandre Marcondes Filho (Minister of Labor, Industry and Commerce, and Acting Minister of the Interior and Justice), A. de Souza Costa (Minister of Finance), Gen. Eurico G. Dutra (Minister of War), Adm. Henrique A. Guilhem (Minister of Marine), Gen. João de Mendonça Lima (Minister of Transportation and Public Works), Dr. Pedro Leão Velloso (Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Apolonio Salles (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Gustavo Capanema (Minister of Education and Public Health) and Dr. Joaquim Pedro Salgado Filho (Minister of Aeronautics).

BRAZIL

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.
Since the dissolution of political parties, the press has no strict political affiliations.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio da Manhã	Independent; large circulation; excellent news service.	P. de Bittencourt (<i>Prop.</i>) Paulo Filho (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario Carioca	Independent; pro-Government.	Horacio de Carvalho, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Noite (evening)	Independent.	A. de Athayde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Independent.	O. R. Dantas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazeta de Noticias	Old-established; conservative.	Wladimir Bernardes and Chermont de Britto (<i>Dirs.</i>)
O Globo (evening)	Independent.	Roberto Marinho and Manoel Gonçalves (<i>Eds.</i>)
O Jornal	Independent; one of best-edited papers in Brazil.	Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jornal do Brasil	Non-partisan; founded in 1890.	Pires do Rio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal do Commercio	Oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil; also widely known outside the country.	Elmano Cardim (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Manhã	Controlled by the Government.	Cassiano Ricardo (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Noite (evening)	Controlled by the Government.	André Carrazoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Noticia (evening)	Independent.	Candido Campos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
A Vanguarda	Independent; pro-Government.	Ozéas Motta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario da Bahia (Bahia)	Democratic; pro-Government.	J. Carvalho de Sá (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Noticias (Bahia) (morning)	Democratic; pro-Government.	Oderico Tavares (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Imparcial (Bahia)	Pro-Government.	Col. Franklin Lins de Albuquerque (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Tarde (Bahia) (evening)	Pro-Government.	Ernesto Simões Filho (<i>Prop.</i>)
Estado de Minas (Bello Horizonte)	Independent.	Dr. Geraldo Teixeira da Costa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Folha de Minas (Bello Horizonte)	Pro-Government.	Dr. Gualter Gontijo Maciel (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Estado (Ceará)	Official.	Alfeu Faria de Aboim (<i>Prop.</i>) Walter de Sa Cavalcanti (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Dia (Curitiba)	Recently reorganized; independent; largest paper in Paraná; pro-Government.	Caio Machado and Omar Gonçalves da Motta (<i>Dirs.</i>)
A Gazeta (Florianopolis)	Pro-Government.	Jairo Callado (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Estado (Florianopolis) (morning)	Independent; long-established.	Altino Flores (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Estado de Mato Grosso (Mato Grosso)	Pro-Government; recently established.	Archimedes Pereira Lima (<i>Dir.</i>) Amarillo Calhão (<i>Ed.</i>)
Folha do Norte (Pará)	Pro-Government; long-established paper.	Dr. J. Paulo Maranhão (<i>Dir.</i>) João Maranhão (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Manhã (Pernambuco)	Independent.	Pedro de Souza (<i>Dir.</i>) Oscar Carneiro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Pernambuco (Pernambuco)	Independent; oldest paper in North Brazil, especially devoted to agricultural and commercial interests of northeast Brazil.	Carlos Rizzini (<i>Dir.</i>) Anibal Fernandes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Folha da Manhã (Pernambuco)	Semi-official.	Dr. P. Germano de Magalhães (<i>Dir.</i>) Nilo Pereira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal do Commercio (Pernambuco)	Conservative.	Francisco Pessoa de Queiroz (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Esmaragdo Marroquim (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal Pequeno (Pernambuco) (evening)	Independent; pro-Government.	Romeu Medeiros (<i>Dir.</i>) Oscar Pereira (<i>Ed.</i>)

BRAZIL

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio do Povo (Porto Alegre)	Independent; old paper with large circulation.	Dr. Breno Alcaraz Caldas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Notícias (Porto Alegre)	Independent; widely read.	Ernesto Corrêa (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Tribuna (Santos)	Independent; founded in 1894.	M. Nascimento, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correio Paulistano (São Paulo)	Pro-Government; founded in 1854.	Dr. João Sampaio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario da Noite (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; founded in 1925.	Mauricio Loureiro Gama (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Independent; founded in 1929.	Carlos Rizzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Popular (São Paulo)	Independent; long-established.	Dr. Rodrigo Soares, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Estado de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Controlled by the Government.	Dr. Pelagio Lobo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Folha da Manhã and Folha da Noite (São Paulo)	Large circulation.	Octaviano Alves de Lima (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Gazeta (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Pro-Government; pro-U.S.A.; large circulation.	Miguel de Arco e Flexa (<i>Dir.</i>)
A União (weekly)	Roman Catholic.	Ozorio Lopes (<i>Dir.</i>)
Brasil Ferro-Carril (weekly)	Economic and financial.	José dos Santos (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Gazeta da Bolsa (weekly)	Financial.	

NEWS AGENCY

Agencia Nacional	Official.	Press Division of Department of Press and Propaganda (<i>Pub.</i>) Jorge Santos (<i>Dir.</i>)
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BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia

Area: 44,337 square miles

47,308 sq. mi. including So. Dobrudja (1940)

Population: 6,720,000 (1942 estimate including So. Dobrudja); 8,400,000 (1942 estimate including all occupied territory)

Ruler

KING SIMEON II

Born June 16, 1937; ascended throne August 28, 1943

Council of Regency

Since the King is a minor, he rules under a Regency Council. The Council established with German connivance on September 9, 1943, was composed of Prince Kyril (the King's brother), Bogdan Filov (formerly Prime Minister) and Lt. Gen. Nikola Mihov (Minister of War). They were deposed when Bulgaria was granted an armistice by Russia in September, 1944. Three new Regents were then appointed: Todor Pavlov (Communist) and Prof. Venelin Ganev and Tsverko Boboshevski (non-party).

Cabinet

Appointed September 10, 1944

Premier

KIMON GEORGIEV

PARLIAMENT

(Sobranie)

President: HRISTO KALFOV (1942 session)

Dissolved October 24, 1939; *new elections held on* December 24, 1939, and January 14, 21 and 28, 1940

Number of members 160

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On May 19, 1934, a group of military men and politicians, assisted by the army, executed a *coup d'état* which overthrew the Mushanov Cabinet. King Boris accepted a dictatorship headed by Kimon Georgiev. The National Assembly remained in dissolution for five years. All political parties were abolished and the formation of new parties declared illegal by a government decree on June 14, 1934.

Members of the Cabinet are: Kimon Georgiev (Prime Minister and Minister

without Portfolio), Anton Yugov (Minister of Interior), Gen. Damian Velchev (Minister of War), Petko Stainov (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Nikola Petkov (Minister without Portfolio), Dobri Terpeshev (Minister without Portfolio), Stancho Cholakov (Minister of Education), Mincho Neichev (Minister of Justice), Petko Stoyanov (Minister of Finance), Dimitar Neikov (Minister of Commerce), Asen Pavlov (Minister of Agriculture), Angel Derzhanski (Minister of Railways), Boris Bumbarov (Minister of Public Works), Dimo Kazosov (Minister of Propaganda), Dr. Racho Angelov (Minister of Health) and Grigor Cheshmedzhiev (Minister of Social Affairs).

Parties and leaders under former parliamentary régime

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Composed of moderate middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: Nikola Mushanov (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Girginov (formerly Minister of Interior), Stefan Stefanov (formerly Minister of Finance), B. Pavlov (Secretary of Party) and D. Drenski.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Radical at times; composed mainly of peasants.

Leaders: D. Gichev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), K. Muraviev (formerly Minister of Education), G. Yordanov (formerly Minister of Public Works) and V. Dimov (formerly Minister of Public Works).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: Composed in part of more progressive followers of the late Premier Radoslavov.

Leaders: M. Kachakov and N. Vurbenov (formerly Minister of Justice).

RADICAL PARTY: Advocated democratic reform.

Leaders: Stoyan Kosturkov (formerly Minister of Railways), Prof. G. P. Genov and P. Denev (formerly Deputies).

DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE: Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: Atanas Burov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Prof. Petko Stainov (formerly Minister of Railways) and Stoicho Moshanov (formerly President of Parliament).

TSANKOV PARTY: Advocated parliamentary reform. Fascist.

Leaders: Alexander Tzankov (formerly Premier) and Prof. Asen Kantardjiev.

WORKERS PARTY: Organized by former members of the Communist Party which was the Bulgarian section of the 3d Internationale in touch with the Moscow organization and which was suppressed in April, 1925 and again in 1933.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Smilov Group): Composed of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premiers Radoslavov and Stambulov.

Leader: B. Smilov (formerly Minister of Commerce).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar in program to British Labor Party.

Leaders: Yanko Sakusov (formerly Minister of Commerce), Krustiu Pastukhov (formerly Minister of Interior) and D. Neykov.

NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION: A group of extreme agrarians.

Leaders: Kosta Todorov, Al. Obov, N. Atanasov and Chr. Stoyanov.

BULGARIA

PRESS

The list of publications given below was prepared before the defeat of Bulgaria in 1944. Many of them have ceased publication, and many of the editors have been arrested and will presumably be tried as collaborationists. There are a number of new dailies which have appeared since September 9, 1944.

In October, 1944, all privately owned papers were discontinued by government decree to conserve newsprint.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dnevnik	Pro-fascist; sensational.	S. Naumov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mir	A leading paper; conservative; (was organ of I. E. Geshov).	P. Tasev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovo	Fascist.	T. Kojuharov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turgovsko-Promishlen Glas	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Savadjiev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Utro	Pro-fascist; large circulation.	S. Tanev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dnes	Pro-fascist; well informed.	A. Nikolov (<i>Dir.</i>) H. Burzitsov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vecher	Pro-fascist; well informed.	A. Nikolov (<i>Dir.</i>) N. Pantchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zora	Pro-fascist; large circulation; well informed.	D. Krapchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Parole Bulgare (weekly)	Semi-official government paper; in French.	G. Kirkov (<i>Dir.</i>) V. Protich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narodna Otrbana (weekly)	Organ of military circles.	D. Bratanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otechestvo (weekly)	Nationalist; organ of reserve officers.	E. Kolev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Economic Society (monthly)	Economic.	N. Stoyanov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie (monthly)	Economic and financial; in French.	Th. Kanev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin d'Information sur les Finances Publiques (monthly)	Official; in French.	
Bulgarska Missal (monthly)	Political, social and literary.	Prof. Arnaudov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zlatorog (monthly)	Social and literary.	V. Vassilev (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES AND PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Journalists of the Capital	Independent.	G. Belchev (<i>Pres.</i>)
Bulgarian Telegraph News Agency	Official.	B. Zografov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Press Direction	Official; in service of Foreign Office.	N. Nikolaev (<i>Dir.</i>)
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	V. Tachauer (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union of Bulgarian Provincial Journalists	Independent.	L. Govedarov (<i>Pres.</i>)

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa
Area: 3,694,863 square miles
Population: 11,420,084 (1941 census)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936

Governor-General

THE EARL OF ATHLONE

Assumed office June 21, 1940

Cabinet

Liberal

In office since October 23, 1935

Prime Minister

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Summoned for life by Governor-General in Council.

Speaker: THOMAS VIEN (*Liberal*)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	48
Progressive Conservative	33
Vacancies	15
Total	96

* In the 1940 election the Liberals polled 54% of the popular vote, the Conservatives 31.3%, the C.C.F. 8.3%, the Social Credit Party 2.6%.

The House of Commons has a maximum life of five years but it may be dissolved at any time on the advice of the Prime Minister.

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

*Elected March 26, 1940, and in subsequent by-elections.**

Speaker: JAMES ALLISON GLEN (*Liberal*)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	156
Progressive Conservative	39
Coöperative Commonwealth Federation	10
Social Credit	10
Bloc Populaire Canadien	2
Labor Progressive Party	1
Unity Party	1
Others	14
Vacancies	12

Total 245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Though there are differences at any one time between the political programs of the parties in Canada, there have been few fundamental differences between the actual policies pursued by Liberal and Conservative administrations. There are radicals and conservatives within each of these parties, and the legislation sponsored by either of them has necessarily been the result of compromise.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and those of

Canada grows out of the federal character of the Canadian Constitution. While each party maintains, at least during general elections, a national organization, it depends basically upon organizations in each province which carry on provincial election campaigns, and also assist the national organization at federal elections. Each provincial organization is autonomous and is relatively free to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, so that between the provincial organizations there is frequently a diversity of emphasis in the selection of paramount issues. The strength within the major parties of different classes and sections of the community differs, and this difference in party composition explains in large measure those differences in party policies which exist at any given moment. Two factors, at present, are subjecting this traditional two party system to heavy strains. The first is the increase in the C.C.F. vote in the West and in Ontario. C.C.F. nominees defeated government candidates in two federal by-elections in 1943. They also won over one-third of the seats in the Ontario provincial election in August, 1943. The second factor is the growth in Quebec of the Bloc Populaire Canadien. There has been a recent upsurge of sentiment for Provincial autonomy in Quebec. The strength and effect of this on national politics cannot yet be determined.

LIBERAL PARTY: It is traditionally the low-tariff party, the party of provincial rights, and the party which emphasizes Canada's equality of status with other self-governing states of the British Commonwealth. It has, however, never made very drastic tariff reductions when in office. While supporting public ownership of railways, radio broadcasting, etc., its general policy was formerly one of opposition to growing state intervention in the economic life of the country, and the increased powers of the executive which usually accompany such intervention. Since its resumption of power in 1935, however, the continuing effects of the depression forced it to adopt unemployment relief and insurance, price guarantees to the farmers, etc. Since the outbreak of war, the Liberal Government has proceeded to direct and control the economic life of the country to an unprecedented extent. Formerly the defender of Provincial rights, it is now favoring the adoption of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations which would alter drastically the present relationship to give greatly increased powers to the Federal government. The Liberals have recently gone in for large government spending for social benefits like the C.C.F.

Leaders: W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs), James H. King (Minister without Portfolio and Government Leader in Senate), T. A. Crerar (Minister of Mines and Resources), Louis S. St. Laurent (Minister of Justice and Attorney General), Alphonse Fournier (Minister of Public Works), J. E. Michaud (Minister of Transport), Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton (Minister of National Defense), Ian A. Mackenzie (Minister of Veterans Affairs), J. L. Ilsley (Minister of Finance), Ernest Bertrand (Minister of Fisheries), C. D. Howe (Minister of Munitions and Supply and Reconstruction), J. G. Gardiner (Minister of Agriculture), L. R. LaFlèche (Minister of National War Services), Humphrey Mitchell (Minister of Labor), J. A. Mackinnon (Minister of Trade and Commerce), Norman A. McLarty (Secretary of State), W. P. Mulock (Postmaster General), Colin Gibson (Minister of National Revenue), Angus L. Macdonald (Minister of National Defense for Naval Services) and Brooke Claxton (Minister of National Health and Welfare).

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Since 1878 it has been the high-tariff party. It believes in using tariffs to protect Canadian industries against com-

petition from countries with cheap labor and depreciated currencies, thus protecting the Canadian standard of living and providing an important urban market for Canadian farm products. Since it also believes in tariffs as a bargaining weapon to extract concessions in markets most able to absorb Canada's primary products, it negotiated the Ottawa Agreements and took steps to extend the principle of bargaining tariffs in proposals made to other countries, notably the United States. In its last year of office (1935) it appeared to approve increased state intervention in national economic life by enacting measures to provide for the coöperative marketing of natural products, to safeguard investors, and to secure consumers from exploitation. Since the outbreak of war it has accused the Government of being halfhearted in its war effort and challenged the Prime Minister to form a "National" Government formed from all parties. Mr. Bracken has charged the government with over-centralization, and other leaders have attacked the refusal of the Liberals to bring in conscription for overseas service.

Leaders: John Bracken (Leader of Party), Gordon Graydon (Leader in House of Commons), George Drew (Premier of Ontario), Peter G. MacArthur (President of Progressive Conservative Association) and C. P. McTague (National Chairman of Party).

COÖPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION: A federation of Labor, Farmer and Socialist parties; organized in August, 1932. It advocates establishment of planned and socialized economy and favors immediate socialization of all banking and financial machinery; initiation of large scale program of public works; national minimum wage, maximum hours, and social insurance. Although its founder, the late J. S. Woodsworth, was personally a pacifist, the acting leader, Mr. Coldwell, has led his party in support of Canada's part in the war. This party scored an outstanding success in Saskatchewan in the summer of 1944 and gained somewhat throughout Canada.

Leaders: M. J. Coldwell (President and Leader in the House of Commons), T. C. Douglas (Premier of Saskatchewan), F. R. Scott (National Chairman) and David Lewis (National Secretary).

SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY: A party established in 1935 and limited for the most part to the Province of Alberta, where it is the majority party. Its political program is the advocacy of social credit monetary theories as a solution of provincial and federal problems. During the summer of 1944 the Social Credit party chose for its national leader Solon E. Low, former Minister of Finance and Education in the Alberta Cabinet. Under his leadership the party is taking active steps to gain adherents in the other provinces of Canada. It bitterly attacks the C.C.F. This group may increase its representation in the Dominion House but seems destined for the present to remain a distinctly minor party.

Leaders: E. C. Manning (Premier of Alberta), John H. Blackmore (Leader in the House of Commons) and Solon H. Low (National Leader).

BLOC POPULAIRE CANADIEN: A party representing the French-Canadian nationalism always latent in the Canadian political scene. At present holds only two seats in the Federal House. It suffered a distinct setback in the August, 1944, elections in Quebec.

Leader: M. Maxime Raymond.

LABOR PROGRESSIVE PARTY: In August, 1943, at a national gathering in Toronto of former members of the Communist party of Canada, which was declared illegal in 1940, there was organized the Labor Progressive party. The Labor Progressives have one member in the House of Commons and repre-

sentatives in the Ontario and Manitoba Legislatures. The party has been attacked on the ground that it is merely a revival of the Communist Party under a new name, but the authorities have not up to the present found that sufficient grounds existed to take action against it under the Defense of Canada Regulations.

Leader: Tim Buck (former leader of the Communist Party).

PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS

(m. morning; e. evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation *</i>	<i>Political Affiliation †</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALBERTA			
Albertan (m.) (Calgary)	14,666	Independent.	Albertan Publishing Co. Ltd. (Pub.) A. M. Raymond (Ed.)
Herald (e.) (Calgary)	34,824	Independent.	Southam Pub. Co. (Pub.) A. H. Bill (Ed.)
Bulletin (e.) (Edmonton)	13,438	Independent.	Alberta Free Press Ltd. (Pub.) John Howey (Ed.)
Journal (e.) (Edmonton)	39,602	Independent.	Southam Pub. Co. (Pub.) A. B. Watt (Ed.)
Herald (e.) (Lethbridge)	8,739	Independent.	W. A. Buchanan (Pub. and Ed.)
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
News Herald (m.) . . . (Vancouver)	26,017	Independent.	News-Herald Ltd. (Prop.) K. C. Drury (Ed.)
Province (e.) (Vancouver)	103,332	Independent.	Southam Pub. Co. (Pub.) W. L. MacTavish (Ed.)
Sun (e.) (Vancouver)	80,418	Independent Liberal.	Sun Publishing Co. Ltd. (Pub.) Roy W. Brown (Ed.)
Colonist (m.) (Victoria)	16,161	Conservative.	Colonist Print'g & Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.) H. T. Matson (Pres.)
Times (e.) (Victoria)	17,483	Liberal.	Times Print'g & Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.) Harry P. Hodges (Ed.)
MANITOBA			
Free Press (e.) (Winnipeg)	77,329	Independent Liberal.	Victor Sifton (Pub.) G. V. Ferguson (Exec. Ed.)
Tribune (e.) (Winnipeg)	41,751	Independent Conservative.	Southam Pub. Co. (Pub.) John Bird (Ed.)
NEW BRUNSWICK			
Telegraph-Journal (m.)	36,196	Independent.	New Brunswick Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.)
Times-Globe (e.) (Saint John)		Independent.	
NOVA SCOTIA			
Gazette (Gloucester)	26,569	Supports C.C.F.	United Mine Workers (Pub.) J. C. Macneil (Ed.)
Chronicle (m.)		Independent Liberal.	Chronicle Co. Ltd. (Pub.)
Daily Star (e.) } (Halifax)		Independent Liberal.	C. F. Fraser (Ed.)
Herald (m.) } (Halifax)	78,800	Independent Conservative.	Halifax Herald Ltd. (Pub.) R. J. Rankin (Mg. Ed.)
Mail (e.) } (Halifax)		Independent Conservative.	Halifax Herald Ltd. (Pub.) E. E. Kelley (Ed.)

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1944*.

† Few newspapers in Canada can now be looked on as party organs. If a newspaper gives consistent support to a political party, however, this is indicated.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Post-Record (e.) (Sydney)	18,051	Independent.	Post Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.) Roy D. Duchemin (Mfg. Ed.)
ONTARIO			
Expositor (e.) (Brantford)	13,611	Independent.	Preston & Sons Ltd. (Pub.) W. B. Preston (Ed.)
Spectator (e.) (Hamilton)	65,852	Independent.	Southam Pub. Co. (Pub.) F. I. Ker (Ed.)
Whig-Standard (e.) (Kingston)	14,012	Independent.	Kingston Whig-Standard Co. Ltd. (Pub.) Hon. W. Rupert Davies (Pres. and Ed.)
Record (e.) (Kitchener)	16,791	Independent.	News Record Ltd. (Pub.) John E. Motz (Mfg. Ed.)
Free Press (m. and e.) (London)	57,093	Independent.	London Free Press Ptg. Co. Ltd. (Pub.) A. R. Ford (Ed.)
Citizen (m. and e.) (Ottawa)	35,515	Independent.	Southam Pub. Co. (Pub.) C. A. Bowman (Ed.)
Journal (m. and e.) (Ottawa)	44,021	Independent. Favors Pro- gressive-Conservatives.	Journal Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.) Vernon M. Kipp (Ed.)
Le Droit (e.) (Ottawa)	21,461	Independent.	Syndicat d'Œuvres Sociales Ltée (Pub.) C. Gautier (Ed.)
Examiner (e.) (Peterboro)	10,544	Independent.	Peterboro Examiner Ltd. (Pub.) H. L. Garner (Mfg. Dir.) Robertson Davies (Ed.)
Standard (e.) (St. Catharines)	14,541	Independent.	H. B. Burgoyne (Pub.) H. L. Walsh (Ed.)
Times-Journal (e.) (St. Thomas)	9,193	Independent.	Times-Journal of St. Thomas Ltd. (Pub.) L. H. Dingman (Pres.)
Beacon-Herald (e.) (Stratford)	9,184	Independent.	Beacon-Herald of Stratford Ltd. (Pub.) C. D. Dingman (Ed.)
Canadian Tribune . . . (Toronto)		Labor Progressive	
Globe and Mail (m.) (Toronto)	166,237	Independent. Favors Pro- gressive-Conservatives.	C. George McCullagh (Pub.) A. A. McIntosh (Ed.)
Star (e.) (Toronto)	268,213	Independent Liberal.	George H. Maitland (Ed.)
Telegram (e.) (Toronto)	154,248	Conservative.	Estate of the late John Ross Robertson (Prop.) C. O. Knowles (Ed.)
Star (e.) (Windsor)	55,500	Independent.	Star Pub. Co. of Windsor Ltd. (Pub.) W. L. Clark (Ed.)
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
Guardian (m.) (Charlottetown)	7,604	Conservative.	Guardian Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.) J. R. Burnett (Mfg. Ed.)
Patriot (e.) (Charlottetown)	5,469	Liberal.	Patriot Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.) C. J. Mitchell (Ed.)
QUEBEC			
Gazette (m.) (Montreal)	38,755	Independent Conservative.	John Basset (Pres.)
Herald (e.) (Montreal)	16,464	Independent.	Herald Printing Co. Ltd. (Pub.) G. E. McCormick (Ed.)
La Presse (e.) (Montreal)	179,744	Independent.	La Cie de Publication de la Presse Ltée. Eugene Lamarche (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Le Canada (m.) . . . (Montreal)	16,416	Liberal.	Edmond Turcotte (Ed.)
Le Devoir (c.) . . . (Montreal)	20,755	Bloc Populaire.	Omer Héroux (Ed.)
Star (c.) . . . (Montreal)	129,302	Independent.	J. W. McConnell (Prop.) A. J. West (Mg. Ed.)
L'Action Catholique (c.) (Quebec)	69,114	Independent.	L'Action Sociale Ltée (Pub.) J. E. L'Heureux (Ed.)
Le Soleil (c.) L'Evenement-Journal (m.) } (Quebec)	72,612	Liberal.	Le Soleil-L'Evenement Pub. Co. (Pub.) J. E. Barnard (Ed.)
Le Nouvelliste (c.) . . . (Three Rivers)	13,135	Independent.	Nouvelliste Pub. Co. Ltd. (Pub.) Emile Jean (Mg. Dir.)

SASKATCHEWAN

Leader-Post (c.) . . . (Regina)	32,239	Independent Liberal.	Leader Post, Ltd. (Pub.) D. B. Rogers (Ed.)
Star-Phoenix (c.) . . . (Saskatoon)	21,960	Liberal.	Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, Ltd. (Pub.) J. C. Woodward (Ed.)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Press . . . (Toronto, Ontario)	Mutual and coöperative association of daily newspapers. Exchange arrangements with Associated Press; also derives news direct from Reuters.	Senator W. A. Buchanan (Pres.) J. A. McNeil (Gen. Mgr.)
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WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Canadian Banker (q.) . . . (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Bankers Association.	F. A. Knox (Ed.)
Canadian Home Journal (m.)	Articles and short stories.	William Dawson (Mg. Ed.)
Canadian Bar Review (m.) . . . (Ottawa)	Journal of Canadian Bar Association.	C. A. Wright (Ed.)
Canadian Business (m.) . . . (Montreal)	Magazine of Canadian Chamber of Commerce.	Kenneth J. McArdle (Mg. Ed.)
Canadian Forum (m.) . . . (Toronto)	Political, literary, and economic.	Eleanor Godfrey (Ed.)
Canadian Historical Review . . . (q.) (Toronto)	Historical.	University of Toronto (Prop.) George W. Brown (Ed.)
Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science (q.) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Economic and Political Science Association.	V. W. Bladen (Mg. Ed.)
Country Guide and Northwest Farmer (m.) (Winnipeg)	Farmers' journal.	Country Guide Ltd. (Pub.) H. S. Fry & R. D. Colquette (Eds.)
Culture (Quebec)	Political, literary, economic, and religious.	L'Association de Recherches sur les Sciences Religieuses et Profanes au Canada (Pub.) H. L. Stewart (Ed.)
Dalhousie Review (q.) (Halifax) (Dalhousie University)	Political, literary, and economic.	
Family Herald Weekly Star (w.)	Farm paper.	Montreal Star Co., Ltd. (Pub.)
Financial Post (w.) (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	Maclean Publishing Co., Ltd. (Pub.) R. A. McEachern (Ed.)
Financial Times (w.) (Montreal)	Financial and economic.	R. E. Cox (Prop.) J. W. Tyson (Ed.)
Free Press Prairie Farmer (w.) (Winnipeg)	Liberal; Farm journal.	Winnipeg Free Press Co. Ltd. (Pub.) F. M. Marter (Ed.)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Industrial Canada (m.) . . . (Toronto)	Organ of Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	W. A. Craick (Ed.)
L'Actualité Economique (m.) (Montreal)	Organ of L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.	
Labour Gazette (m.) . . . (Ottawa)	Labor.	Department of Labour (Pub.)
Le Canada Français . . . (Quebec)	Political, literary and economic.	L'Université Laval (Prop.) L'abbé Aimé Labrie (Dir.)
Le Jour (Montreal) (w.) . .	Political, literary and general.	Jean Charles Harvey (Ed.)
Monetary Times (w.) . . . (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	S. C. Willson (Ed.)
Maclean's Magazine . . . (semi-m.) (Toronto)	Articles and short stories.	Maclean Pub. Co., Ltd. (Prop.) H. Napier Moore (Ed.)
National Home Monthly (m.)	Articles and short stories.	L. E. Brownell (Ed.)
News (w.) (Toronto) . . .	Political and economic.	Judith Robinson (Ed.)
Queen's Quarterly (q.) . . (Kingston)	Political, literary and economic.	Queen's University (Prop.) Dr. G. H. Clarke (Ed.)
Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa (q.) (Ottawa)	Literary, philosophical, historical and theological.	R. Leblanc (Ed.)
Revue Trimestrielle Canadienne (q.) (Montreal)	Political, literary, historical, scientific and economic.	Association des Anciens Élèves, École Polytechnique (Prop.) Edouard Montpetit (Ed.)
Saturday Night (w.) . . . (Toronto)	Political, literary and economic.	Consolidated Press (Prop.) B. K. Sandwell (Ed.)
University of Toronto Quarterly (q.)	Political, literary and economic.	A. S. P. Woodhouse (Chairman Ed. Committee)
University of Toronto Law Journal (annual)	Legal.	W. P. M. Kennedy (Ed.)
Western Producer (w.) . . (Saskatoon)	Farmers' Coöperative.	A. P. Waldron (Ed.)

CHILE

Capital: Santiago
Area: 296,717 square miles
Population: 5,023,500 (1940 census)

President

Juan Antonio Rios
Took office on April 2, 1942

Cabinet

Radical and non-party
Appointed October 6, 1944

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

Election of March, 1941 (Eight-year term; renewed by halves every four years)

President: FRANCISCO URREJOLA
(Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Leftists	
Radicals	12
Socialists	5
Communists	4
Democrats	2
	—
	23
Rightists	
Conservatives	12
Liberals	8
Agrarians	1
Independents	1
	—
	22
Total.	45

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of March, 1941 (Four-year term)

President: SEBASTIAN SANTANDREU
(Radical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Leftists	
Radicals	44
Socialists	15
Communists	15
Democrats	9
Workers	2
	—
	85
Rightists	
Conservatives	33
Liberals	22
Falangists	2
Agrarians	3
Vanguardists	2
	—
	62
Total.	147

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The election of October 30, 1932, of a President and complete new Congress brought a return to constitutional government in Chile. At the time of the election there were over twenty political parties which number has now been reduced to twelve and includes several groups with relatively small followings. Elections were held in March, 1941, which resulted in a victory for the Leftist or Government parties. New elections are scheduled for March, 1945.

The Popular Front formed in 1936 as a Leftist coalition in opposition to the Right Wing Coalition, then in power, is now composed of the Radical, Socialist, Democratic and Communist Parties and is now called the Democratic Alliance. In the Presidential elections of 1938 it supported the Radical, Pedro Aguirre Cerda, who was elected.

President Aguirre Cerda asked for leave of absence because of illness on November 10, 1941, having first appointed Jeronimo Mendez Minister of Interior. According to the Chilean Constitution the Minister of Interior acts as Vice President. President Aguirre Cerda died on November 25, 1941. On February 1, 1942, a coalition of the leftist parties and some elements of the Conservative and Liberal parties elected Juan Antonio Rios as President of Chile, defeating Carlos Ibáñez, the rightist candidate.

The members of the Cabinet are: Alfonso Quintana Burgos (Interior), Joaquin Fernández Fernández (Foreign Affairs), Santiago Labarca (Finance), Gen. Arnaldo Carrasco (National Defense), Alejandro Tinsly (Economy), Enrique Marshall (Education), Manuel Casanueva (Agriculture and Colonization), Gustavo Lira M. (Roads and Public Works), Mariano Bustos Lagos (Labor), Eugenio Puga Fisher (Justice) and Dr. Sotero del Río (Public Health).

RADICAL PARTY: Potentially one of the strongest of the historic parties of Chile. Although at present the leading party in the Popular Front, it might be characterized as of the Center with certain doctrinaire radicalism in respect to religion and social questions. Its program aimed originally at a lay régime under the control of the State. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. The former distinction between the Radicals and Dissident Radicals has disappeared and this Party is now united.

Leaders: Alfredo Rosende (President of Party), Gabriel Gonzales Videla (formerly Ambassador to Brazil), Pedro Castelblanco (Ambassador to Mexico), Florencio Durán (formerly President of the Senate) and Marcial Mora (Ambassador to the United States).

SOCIALIST PARTY: The second party in importance in the Popular Front. Founded in 1931. Its policy conforms in general with that of other Socialist parties. Now divided in two groups: 1) headed by Marmaduke Grove, 2) headed by Bernardo Ibañez.

Leaders: Oscar Schnake (founder of Party, Minister to France), Senator Marmaduke Grove (Secretary General), Dr. Salvador Allende, José Rodriguez and Bernardo Ibañez.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Formed by a fusion of the Radical Socialist, Democrat and Democratic Parties. The Radical Socialist Party, one of the Left group, was founded in September, 1931. It advocated the suppression of the right of the clergy to vote, expulsion of foreign religious bodies and the confiscation of their property, and condemnation of the present system of loans as a social injustice. The Democrat Party several years ago split into two groups, the Democrat and Democratic, the latter joining the Left coalition. The former supported Gustavo Ross and the latter Pedro Aguirre Cerda in the 1938 elections. The new Democratic Party has 9 members in the Lower Chamber.

Leaders: Fidel Estay and Julio Martinez Montt (Senators) and Juan Pradenas (formerly Minister of Labor).

COMMUNIST PARTY: This party is now almost 20 years old; it is a member of the Left coalition. The program is that of the traditional Communist parties. The Communist Party is known as the National Democratic Party. This organization does not mention Communism in its party platform.

Leaders: Carlos Contreras Labarca and Elias Lafferte (Senators), Salvador Ocampo (Deputy) and Ricardo Fonseca.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Composed of men of social distinction and wealth and of representatives of the old landowning aristocracy. This is primarily the party of the Catholic Church. It supported General Ibáñez in the last presidential election and is now in opposition.

Leaders: Joaquin Prieto Concha (Senator and President of the Party), Hector Rodriguez de la Sotta (Senator, former President of the Party and Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections), Senator Eduardo Cruz Coke, Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal (formerly President of the Senate) and Fernando Aldunate.

LIBERAL PARTY: There have been divisions in the Liberal Party and two factions were represented in the 1932 elections. They have since united but the division is still perceptible in party councils. The party belongs to the Right in Chilean politics; and Gustavo Ross, its member most experienced in finance, was its candidate for the Presidency of Chile in 1938.

Leaders: Arturo Alessandri (former President of Chile), Eduardo Moore (Deputy and President of the Party), Pedro Opazo Letelier (Senator), José Maza (Senator), Guillermo Correa Fuenzalida, Senator Gustavo Rivera and Gustavo Ross.

MINOR PARTIES: Other parties are: Agrarian, led by Deputy Manuel Bart; the Vanguardia Popular Socialista (formerly known as the Movimiento Nacional Socialista, usually abbreviated to Nacista Party), led by Deputy Jorge González von Marées, who was imprisoned in 1938 for his part in the Nacista uprising against the government; and the Workers' Socialist Party, led by Deputy César Godoy.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Diario Ilustrado	Conservative and Church.	Luis Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Hora	Organ of Radical Party.	Juan Barrera (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Imparcial (evening)	Rightist; independent.	Augusto Ovalle (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
El Mercurio	Liberal; independent; large circulation; founded at Valparaíso in 1827.	Estate of Augustin Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santiago and Valparaíso)		Clemente Diaz (<i>Dir.</i> Santiago edition)
		Joaquin Lepeley (<i>Dir.</i> Valparaíso edition)
La Nación	Government organ.	Stock company owned partly by Government
		Domingo Melfi (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Opinión	Leftist views.	Juan B. Rossetti (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Luis Mery (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Siglo	Communist.	Ricardo Fonseca (<i>Dir.</i>)
Las Últimas Noticias	Tabloid owned by <i>El Mercurio</i> .	Estate of Augustin Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>)
(evening)		Byron Gigoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ercilla (weekly)	Pictorial news magazine.	Manuel Seoane (<i>Dir.</i>)
Topaze (weekly)	Satirical; independent.	Jorge Delano (<i>Prop.</i>)
Zig Zag (weekly)	Pictorial news magazine.	Mario Vergara (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Mercurio	Formerly connected with <i>El Mercurio</i> of Santiago and Valparaíso; independent.	Sociedad Chilena de Publicaciones (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Antofagasta)		Hugo Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Discusión	Independent; second oldest paper in Chile.	Estate of Alfonso Lagos Villar (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Chillán)		Sociedad Periodística del Sur (<i>Pub.</i>)
La Patria	Catholic Rightist.	Fernando Montalva (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Concepción)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Sur (Concepción)	Radical.	Aurelio Lamas (<i>Prop.</i>) Luis Silva Fuentes (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Tarapacá (Iquique)	Rightist liberal.	Rodomiro Tomich (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Prensa (Osorno)	Independent.	Raul Gallardo Lara (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Mañana (Talca)	Rightist liberal.	Vincente Ignacio Rojas (<i>Prop.</i> and <i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario Austral (Temuco)	Independent.	Oscar Arellano (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Correo de Valdivia (Valdivia)	Rightist tendency.	Victoriano Mora Echagne (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Estrella (Valparaiso)	Evening tabloid of <i>El Mercurio</i> .	Estate of Augustín Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>) Francisco Le Dantec (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Union (Valparaiso)	Conservative and Church.	Alfredo Silva (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
South Pacific Mail (Valparaiso) (weekly)	Independent; printed in English for English speaking communities.	Thomas C. Peddrar (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)

CHINA

Capital: Nanking

Temporary seat of government: Chungking

Total Area: 4,278,352 square miles (Chinese Post Office estimate)

Population: 459,339,764 (1940 Ministry of Interior estimate)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA *

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

State Council

The State Council is the highest unit of the Government

President of National Government

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Elected by Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, September 13, 1943. Assumed office October 10, 1943, for three year term

The head of the government is chairman of the State Council which now consists of 27 members.

Under the National Government there are five yüan and such organs as: Academia Sinica and the National Military Affairs Commission.

FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

Executive Yüan: T. V. Soong (Acting President), Dr. H. H. Kung (Vice-President), Chang Li-sheng (Secretary-General), T. F. Tsiang (Director of Political Affairs) assisted in the executive work of the government by eleven ministries, *viz.*: Interior (Minister, Chang Li-sheng); Foreign Affairs (Minister, T. V. Soong); Finance (Minister, O. K. Yui); Military Affairs (Minister, Gen. Chen Cheng); Justice (Minister, Hsieh Kwan-sheng); Economic Affairs (Minister, Dr. Wong Wen-hao); Communications (Minister, Yu Fei-ping); Education (Minister, Chu Chia-hua); Agriculture and Forestry (Minister, Shen Shih-tsai); Social Affairs (Minister, Ku Cheng-kang); and Food (Minister, Hsu K'an); and by five subordinate Commissions, *viz.*: Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, Overseas Chinese Affairs, National Health and National Conservancy Commissions and National Land Administration.

* The National Government of the Republic derived its original mandate from the Organic Law promulgated at Nanking on October 4, 1928, by the authority of the Kuomintang. The Revised Organic Law was promulgated on December 29, 1931, and it was again revised by mandate dated December 27, 1932. It is by virtue of this basic law that the National Government functions during the "period of tutelage" of the Chinese people. A draft Constitution was published on May 5, 1936. The supreme effective control resides in the National Congress of the Kuomintang, which exercises its authority over the current processes of government through the medium of the Central Executive Committee.

The Organic Law was revised on September 10, 1943, to provide for the selection and appointment of the President of the National Government and of from 24 to 36 State Councillors by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party.

Legislative Yüan: Sun Fo (President); Yeh Chu-tsang (Vice-President).

Judicial Yüan: Chü Cheng (President); Tan Chen (Vice-President). Subordinate to the Judicial Yüan are the Supreme Court, Administrative Court, and Commission for Disciplinary Punishment of Officials.

Examination Yüan: Tai Chi-t'ao (President); Chow Chung-yueh (Vice-President). Subordinate to the Examination Yüan are the Ministry of Personnel Registration and the Commission of Civil Service Examination.

Control Yüan: Yü Yu-jen (President); Liu Shang-ching (Vice-President). Subordinate to Control Yüan is Ministry of Audit (Minister, Lin Yun-kai).

SUPREME NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL

Shortly following the outbreak of hostilities with Japan in 1937, a Supreme National Defense Council was created as the highest political organ during the period of emergency. It directs all political and military affairs. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has been chairman of the Council since its inception, and Wang Ch'ung-hui is Secretary General. The heads of all party, political and military organs are ex-officio members of the Council sitting together with other members who are nominated by the chairman and approved by the Council. It takes over all peacetime functions of the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang, plus such additional functions as are necessitated by the exigencies of the war.

MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMISSION

The Military Affairs Commission is in direct charge of purely military affairs. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is Chairman, and General Hou Kuo-kuang is Director of the General Office. General Ho Ying-Ch'ing is Chief of the General Staff.

PEOPLE'S POLITICAL COUNCIL

Following a resolution at the emergency session of the Kuomintang National Congress held in March, 1938, a People's Political Council was set up. The powers or functions of the Council consist in (1) approving the important policies of the government, (2) making proposals to the government, (3) receiving and requesting reports on political questions from the government, (4) appointing committees of enquiry to investigate matters at the government's request. The present Council is composed of 240 councillors (originally fixed at 150) who hold office for one year. Nearly two-thirds of the councillors are nominated either by the newly created provincial or municipal assemblies or by provincial or municipal governments in the provinces where such assemblies are not yet set up; the other third being selected directly by the Supreme National Defense Council from among those noted for long service in economic, cultural, or political fields. The Council meets twice a year. The Presidium of the Council includes: Chang Po-ling, Wu Yi-fang, Mu Teh-hui, Li Hwang, Wang Chung-hui, Wang Shih-chieh, Kiang Yung and Shao Li-tze (Secretary-General).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

KUOMINTANG, OR NATIONALIST PARTY (National Government): Advocates program supporting the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, i.e., Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood; plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government. The Kuomintang has announced that its Party rule will be relinquished with

the calling of a National Congress within one year after the end of the war and the adoption and promulgation of a permanent Constitution.

Leaders: The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Party includes: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek (Director General), Wu Te-chen (Secretary General), Ti Ying (Deputy Secretary General), Sun Fo, Yü Yu-jen, Chen Kuo-fu, H. H. Kung, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yeh Chu-tsang, Ting Wei-fen, Chü Cheng, Tai Chi-tao, Tsou Lu, Teng Chia-yen, Ho Ying-ch'in, Pai Ch'ung-hsi, Ch'en Chi-t'ang, Chang Li-sheng, Li Wen-fan, T. V. Soong, Pang Kung-chan and Wu Chung-hsin. (See also personnel of National Government.)

In the Party headquarters there are also three ministries, *viz.*: Information (Minister, Wang Shih-chieh), Organization (Minister, Chen Li-fu) and Overseas Affairs (Minister Chen Ching-yun).

OTHER PARTIES: Several minority parties and political groups are in existence and are accorded freedom of assembly and freedom of speech. Leaders of each of these parties are members, though not official representatives of their parties, in the People's Political Council, which is an advisory body to the government and the nucleus for a future parliament. Since China began her armed resistance against Japan, all parties have pledged their support to the National Government and the Kuomintang principles. The five leading parties are: Communist Party (leader, Mao Tse-tung); National Socialist Party (leader, Carson Chang); Young China Party (leaders, Tso Shun-sheng and Li Huang); Federation of Democratic Parties (leader, Chang Lan) and Third Party (leader, Chang Pai-chun). •

PUPPET RÉGIMES

"MANCHUKUO" (Manchuria): Established in 1932 by proclamation as an independent state, organized on lines similar to that of a constitutional monarchy, with Henry P'u Yi as Chief Executive. This régime, founded by the Japanese Army, consolidated a *de facto* control over Manchuria (including Jehol Province) in the face of protracted opposition of the ejected Chinese authorities which had ruled the territory prior to the Japanese military occupation in 1931, and of the National Government of the Republic of China. On March 1, 1934, the Chief Executive Henry P'u Yi (last Emperor of the Manchu Dynasty of China) took the title of Emperor under the reign-title of Kang Teh. Economically "Manchukuo" has a highly developed form of state capitalism, with a Five-Year Industrial Development Plan dictated by the needs of Japan's economy. The Japanese are administering its government and directing its policies. It is not recognized by China or the other powers, excepting Japan, Germany, Italy, Spain, Hungary, Thailand and Denmark.

On March 22, 1940, the late Wang Ching-wei set up a government in Nanking which has been recognized by Japan and which is maintained with Japanese help. It has been recognized only by Japan, Germany, Italy, Denmark and Thailand. Its principal officers are as follows: Chen Kung-po (Acting President and President of Executive Yüan), Chou Fu-hai (Vice President of Executive Yüan and Minister of Finance), Chen Kung-po (President of Legislative Yüan), Wen Chung-yao (President of Judicial Yüan), Liang Hung-chih (President of Control Yüan), Chiang Hung-chih (President of Examination Yüan), Liang Hung-chih (President of the Control Yüan), Pao Wen-yueh (Chief of the General Staff), Yeh Peng (Minister of War) and Chu Min-yi (Minister of Foreign Affairs).

The Japanese have also established other governments in North China and Mongolia. The North China Political Council is headed by Wang Ke-min.

PRESS

The press in Occupied China and in the former foreign settlements is now under Japanese control and is not listed.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chung Yang Jih Pao . . . (Chungking)	Kuomintang organ.	Kuomintang (<i>Prop.</i>)
Shih Shih Hsin Pao . . . (Chungking)	Independent; financed by H. H. Kung.	Chang Wan-li (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Hsin Hua Jih Pao . . . (Chungking)	Communist.	Pan Tse-nien (<i>Ed.</i>)
National Herald . . . (Chungking)	Foreign Office organ; in Eng- lish.	Lu Tung-ping (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sao Tang Pao (Chungking) .	Army paper.	Huang Shao-ku (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Shanghai Evening Post . . .	American; in English.	C. V. Starr (<i>Pub.</i>)
and Mercury (Chungking)		Randall Gould (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Kung Pao	Controlled by Cheng Hsueh- hsi (Political Scholars Group).	Hu Lin (<i>Prop.</i>)
NEWS AGENCY		
Central News Agency . . . (Chungking)	Kuomintang; semi-official.	T. T. Hsiao (<i>Mgr.</i>)

COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá
Area: 447,536 square miles
Population: 9,523,200 (1942 estimate)

President

ALFONSO LÓPEZ (Liberal)

Elected May 1, 1942; assumed office August 7, 1942,
for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed July 1, 1944

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara del Senado)

Election of April, 1943 (for four years)

President: Changes every 60 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	41
Conservative	22

Total 63

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Representantes)

Election of March, 1943 (for two years)

President: Changes every 60 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	84
Conservative	46
Communist	1

Total 131

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In November, 1943, President López was granted leave of absence for health reasons and Dr. Darío Echandía was named acting President. President López returned to office in May, 1944.

LIBERAL PARTY: While the Constitution enacted by the Conservative Party in 1886 and amended in 1910 continues in force under the present Liberal régime, it has been revised in important particulars by a Legislative Act of 1936 and the Liberal Party advocates still further amendments. The Party opposes the interference of the Church in politics; and it is committed to social legislation, more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation and an intensive program of public education.

Leaders: President Alfonso López, Eduardo Santos (formerly President of the Republic), Gabriel Turbay (formerly Ambassador in Washington), Darío Echandía (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alberto Lleras Camargo (Minister of Interior), Carlos Lleras Restrepo (former Minister of Finance), Carlos Lozano y Lozano (former Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Carlos Arango Vélez.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Stands for strong central government and the rights of landowners; supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

Leaders: Laureano Gómez, José de la Vega, Fernando Londoño y Londoño, Alfonso Uribe Misas, Juan Uribe Cualla and Silvio Villegas.

The members of the Cabinet are: Alberto Lleras Camargo (Interior), Darío Echandía (Foreign Affairs), Gonzalo Restrepo (Finance), Gen. Domingo Espinel (War), Adan Arriaga Andrade (Labor), Carlos Sanz de Santamaria (National Economy), Antonio Rocha (Education), Luis Guillermo Echeverri (Posts and Telegraphs), Alvaro Diaz (Public Works) and Néstor Pineda (Mines and Petroleum).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Popular	Communist.	Gilberto Vieira (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Espectador (evening)	Liberal.	Luis Cano (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Liberal (morning)	Liberal.	Alberto Galindo (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Razon (morning)	Liberal.	Juan Lozano y Lozano (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Siglo (morning)	Conservative.	Laureano Gómez and José de la Vega (<i>Dirs.</i>)
El Tiempo (morning)	Liberal.	Roberto García Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Heraldo	Liberal.	Juan B. Fernández (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Barranquilla) (morning)		
El Deber	Conservative.	Juan C. Martínez and
(Bucaramanga) (morning)		Jenaro Niño Nieto (<i>Dirs.</i>)
La Vanguardia Liberal	Liberal.	Alejandro Galvis Galvis (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bucaramanga) (morning)		
Diario del Pacífico	Conservative.	Luis Alfonso Delgado (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cali) (morning)		
El Relator	Liberal.	Jorge and Hernando Zadwazky
(Cali) (evening)		(<i>Dirs.</i>)
Diario de la Costa	Independent; Conservative.	Carlos Escallón (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cartagena)		
Comentarios	Liberal.	José Manuel Villalobos (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Cúcuta)		
El Colombiano	Conservative.	Fernando Gómez Martínez (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín) (morning)		
La Defensa	Conservative.	Horacio Tobar H. (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín) (evening)		
El Diario	Liberal.	Emilio Jaramillo (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		
El Heraldo de Antioquia	Liberal.	Jesús Tobón Quintero (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín) (morning)		
El Pueblo	Catholic.	Manuel Mosquera Garcés (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Medellín)		

COSTA RICA

Capital: San José

Area: 23,000 square miles

Population: 705,180 (1943 estimate)

President

LICENCIDO TEODORO PICADO MICHALSKI (Republicano Nacional)

Elected February 13, 1944; assumed office May 8, 1944,
for four-year term

Cabinet

Republicano Nacional
Appointed May 8, 1944

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

Election of February, 1944 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: JOSÉ ALBERTAZZI A. (Republicano Nacional)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Republicano Nacional	28
Demócrata	13
Vanguardia Popular (former Communist)	4
Total	45

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the Presidential election of February, 1944, the Administration candidate, President of Congress Teodoro Picado, defeated ex-President León Cortés Castro, who was backed by the Democratic Party. In the election Señor Picado was supported by the Vanguardia Popular (formerly Communist) Party, and this latter group has continued to support the Administration in carrying out their common platform of social, economic, and political reforms. Señor León Cortés heads the opposition to this coalition.

The Cabinet is composed as follows: Julio Acosta García (Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Justice), Fernando Soto Harrison (Minister of Interior), Alvaro Bonilla Lara (Minister of Finance and Commerce), Francisco Esquivel Ugalde (Minister of Public Works), Hernán Zamora Elizondo (Minister of Education), René Picado Michalski (Minister of Public Security), Dr. Solón Núñez (Minister of Public Health), Miguel Brenes Gutiérrez (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare) and José Joaquín Peralta Esquivel (Minister of Agriculture).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Costa Rica	Independent, but anti-Administration.	Otilio Ulate (<i>Prop.</i>)
Revista de Agricultura	Agricultural.	Luis Cruz B. (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Gaceta	Official.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Hora	Independent. Owned by <i>Diario de Costa Rica</i> .	Oldemar Ramirez (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa Libre	Independent.	José Borrasé (<i>Prop.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Ultima Hora	Independent, pro-Administration. Owned by <i>La Tribuna</i> .	José María Pinaud (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Tribuna	Independent, pro-Administration.	José María Pinaud (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
El Heraldo (Puntarenas) . .	Independent.	F. L. Enríquez (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Eco Catolico (weekly) . . .	Catholic.	Rev. Carlos Borge (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revista Costarricense (weekly)	Catholic.	Sara Casal Viuda de Quiros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trabajo (weekly)	Vanguardia Popular Party (former Communist).	Costa Rica Communists (<i>Pub.</i>)
Voz del Atlantico	Independent.	Rogelio Gutierrez R. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Port Limón) (weekly)		
DNA (Centro Nacional de Agricultura) (monthly)	Government publication.	
La Raza (monthly)	Independent.	Maximiliano von Lowenthal (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Repertorio Americano . .	Literary.	Joaquín García Monge (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Revista del Instituto de Café (monthly)	Agricultural.	Instituto de Defensa de Café (<i>Pub.</i>)

CUBA

Capital: Havana

Area: 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)

Population: 4,700,000 (1943 estimate)

President

DR. RAMÓN GRAU SAN MARTÍN

Took oath of office October 10, 1944, following his election on June 1, 1944

Cabinet

Appointed October 10, 1944

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of June 1, 1944; four year term.

President: DR. EDUARDO SUAREZ RIVAS
(Partido Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	
Revolucionario Cubano (Auténtico)	17
Republicano	7
	<hr/>

24

Opposition

Liberal (including 2 independents)	13
Demócrata	10
ABC Party	4
Socialista-Popular (former Communist)	3
	<hr/>

30

Total. 54

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of June 1, 1944; renewed by halves every two years.

President: DR. MIGUEL A. DE LEÓN
(Partido Demócrata)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	
Revolucionario Cubano (Auténtico)	27
Republicano	10
	<hr/>

37

Opposition

Demócrata	40
Liberal	37
Socialista-Popular (former Communist)	7
ABC Party	5
	<hr/>

89

Total. 126

THE CONSTITUTION

Cuba functions under a constitution promulgated by a Constituent Assembly which met in 1940. It went into full effect on October 10, 1940, and restored constitutional government to Cuba. For seven years previous there had been a series of provisional and de facto Governments.

The 1940 Constitution provides for the election every four years of a President, Vice President, the entire Senate body (nine from each of the six Provinces) and one-half of the members of the House of Representatives. In order to effect necessary readjustments in keeping with the 1943 census and the provision of one Representative for every 35,000 inhabitants or fraction greater

than 17,500, seventy Representatives were elected in the general elections of June 1, 1944. A similar number will be voted upon two years hence, thus bringing the House of Representatives to its full strength of 140 members. The President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives are elected for four-year terms. A President may not succeed himself, the Constitution providing that eight years must elapse from the time an outgoing President ceases in office before he may again hold the position. In the event that the Vice President succeeds to the Presidency, the Constitution provides that he cannot be a candidate for the Presidency at the next elections.

ELECTIONS OF JUNE 1, 1944

In the June, 1944 elections, the Coalición Socialista-Democrática, comprising the Liberal, Demócrata, Socialista-Popular and ABC parties, with Government support, was aligned against the Alianza Auténtico-Republicana, comprising the Revolucionario Cubano (Auténtico) and the Republicano parties. In 1940, the ABC party had opposed President Batista while the Partido Republicano came into being early in 1944 as an offshoot of a dissident element of Demócratas who had previously supported Batista. The Coalition nominated Dr. Carlos Saladrigas, a Demócrata, as its Presidential candidate after a long struggle in which the Liberals unsuccessfully tried to nominate a candidate from their own party. Dr. Grau San Martín, leader of the Auténtico party, was from the beginning the uncontested Presidential candidate of the Alianza. Dr. Grau San Martín, who had been provisional President of Cuba for a period of four months in 1933-34, was defeated for the Presidency in 1940 by Fulgencio Batista. Dr. Saladrigas had been Prime Minister in Batista's cabinet.

With overwhelming majorities, Dr. Grau carried five out of six Provinces. Dr. Saladrigas carried the single Province of Pinar del Rio with a small majority. The elections were in fact a tribute to the personal popularity of Dr. Grau.

THE CABINET

The following are members of the Cabinet: Dr. Félix Lancis (Prime Minister), Dr. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio (Minister of State), Dr. Carlos E. de la Cruz (Minister of Justice), Segundo Curti (Minister of the Interior), Dr. Manuel Fernández Supervielle (Minister of the Treasury), Gustavo Moreno (Minister of Public Works), Dr. Luis Pérez Espinós (Minister of Education), Dr. Germán Alvarez Fuentes (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Carlos Azcárate (Minister of Labor), Dr. Alberto Inocente Alvarez (Minister of Commerce), Dr. José A. Presno (Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare), Sergio Clark Díaz (Minister of Communications) (Postmaster General), Major Salvador Menéndez Villoch (Minister of National Defense) and Dr. Julián E. de Solórzano (Minister of the Presidency).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acción	ABC opposition.	Joaquín López Montes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Alerta	Independent; owned by <i>Diario de la Marina</i> .	Antonio Iraizoz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Avance	Independent.	Marion Massens (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Crisol	Liberal.	Julio C. Gonzalez Rebull (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Discusion	Independent.	Emma Larraz Sorondo (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de la Marina	Independent; conservative; oldest paper in Cuba; represents Church and commercial interests of the Spanish colony.	Eugenio de Sosa, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Havana Post	Independent; English-language daily; carries full Associated Press service.	C. Park Pessino (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Hoy	Organ of Socialista Popular (Communists)	Anibal Escalante (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finanzas	Independent; business journal.	Manuel Camio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Información	Independent.	Dr. Santiago Claret (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luz	Government.	Manual Braña (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mañana	Independent.	J. López Vilaboy (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Mundo	Independent.	Pedro Cué Abreu (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Noticiero Mercantil	Independent.	Isidro Mederos (<i>Ed.</i>)
El País	Liberal Party.	Alfredo I. Hornedo and Cristobal Diaz (<i>Proprs.</i>)
Prensa Libre	Auténtico Party.	Sergio Carbó (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Pueblo	Independent.	Dr. L. Frau Marsal (<i>Dir.</i>)
Siempre	Organ of Auténtico Party.	Carlos Prio Socorras (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Camagueyano	Independent.	R. Rodriguez Blanco (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Camaguey)		
El Comercio	Independent.	Pedro A. Arangónés (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cienfuegos)		
La Correspondencia	Independent.	Julio Velis López (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cienfuegos)		
Oriente	Independent.	Carlos Dellundé (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Santiago de Cuba)		
Bohemia (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Miguel A. Quevedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Carteles (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Eduardo F. Quilez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Havana (weekly)	Pocket English language; weekly for foreign visitors.	M. Guastela and Santiago Valencia (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Cuba Económica y Financiera (monthly)	Spanish and English-language mercantile monthly.	J. B. Suris (<i>Dir.</i>)
Times of Cuba, P A R — Pan-American Review (monthly)	English-language magazine with Spanish sections.	E. F. O'Brien (<i>Prop.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociacion de la Prensa . . .	Association of newspaper publishers.	Luís S. Varona (<i>Pres.</i>)
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital: Praha (Prague)
Temporary Seat of Government: London, England
Area in 1938: 54,244 square miles
Population in 1938: 15,250,000 (1937 estimate)

President

DR. EDVARD BENEŠ
Assumed office in London, July 21, 1940

Cabinet

Appointed July 21, 1940
Reorganized November 13, 1942

Premier

MONSIGNORE JAN ŠRÁMEK

STATE COUNCIL

Established on July 21, 1940
Appointed for one-year term
President: PROKOP MAXA

Number of Members 50

The present cabinet is composed of: Monsignore Jan Šrámek (Premier), Jan Masaryk (Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Foreign Affairs and of National Defense), Dr. Juraj Slávik (Minister of the Interior), Dr. Ladislav Feierabend (Minister of Finance), Prof. Dr. Jaroslav Stránský (Minister of Justice), Václav Majer (Minister of Economic Reconstruction and Trade), Dr. Hubert Ripka (Minister of State in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs), Ján Lichner (Minister of Agriculture and Public Works) and Ján Bečko (Minister of Social Welfare).

Czechoslovakia was partitioned as a result of the Munich Conference of September 29, 1938, and of Polish demands on October 1, 1938, and of Hungarian demands on November 2, 1938. Czechoslovakia lost to Germany 11,071 square miles of territory and a population of 3,653,292; to Poland, 419 square miles and a population of 241,698; and to Hungary, 4,566 square miles and a population of 1,027,450 — a total loss of 16,056 square miles of territory and a population of 4,922,440.

The name of the country was changed to Czecho-Slovakia and, in addition to the central government at Prague, two autonomous governments were set up: (a) Slovakia (capital, Bratislava), and (b) Carpatho-Ukraine (capital, Chust).

On March 15, 1939, German troops invaded Bohemia and Moravia and on March 16, Chancellor Hitler declared by proclamation that Czecho-Slovakia had ceased to exist and he set up the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia with a Reich Protector as chief ruler of the country. He undertook to "protect" Slovakia under a treaty signed at Berlin on March 23, 1939 with Dr.

Josef Tiso, former Premier of the autonomous Slovak Government. On March 14, 1939, Hungary invaded Carpatho-Ukraine and incorporated this territory.

Following the Munich Conference, Dr. Edvard Beneš resigned, on October 5, 1938, as President of Czechoslovakia and went to England and the United States. On the outbreak of the war between Great Britain and Germany in September, 1939, he declared from London that the Czechoslovak people were at war with Germany. He set up a Czechoslovak National Committee and started negotiations with Great Britain and France for its recognition, and for permission for the Czechoslovak army, then being recruited, to take its place on the Western front as a separate unit. This was accomplished by an agreement with the French Government made on October 2, 1939.

On November 13, 1939, the Czechoslovak National Committee was formally constituted, Dr. Beneš being recognized as head of the Committee. In addition to Dr. Edvard Beneš the members of the Committee were Monsignore Ján Šrámek (Vice President, former Czechoslovak Minister and leading politician of the Czechoslovak Catholic movement), General Sergěj Ingr (former divisional commander of the Czechoslovak army), Dr. Štefan Osuský (Czechoslovak Minister to France), Dr. Eduard Outrata (General Manager of the Czechoslovak Arms Factory in Brno), Dr. Hubert Ripka (former Editor of the *Lidové Noviny*), Dr. Juraj Slávik (Member of several Czechoslovak Governments, later Czechoslovak Minister to Poland) and General Rudolf Viest (former Inspector General of the Slovak army).

The Committee's first act was to declare that President Hácha's agreement with Germany was "null and void" and that Czechoslovakia politically, juridically and diplomatically still existed. It does not recognize the creation of Bohemia-Moravia as a protectorate of Germany or the creation of Slovakia as an independent State.

At a meeting in Paris on December 19, 1939, the Allied Supreme War Council decided to recognize and coöperate with the Czechoslovak National Committee, and on December 20, 1939, the British Foreign Office made an official announcement of its recognition by the British Government. Canada, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand and Australia did likewise soon afterward.

After the collapse of France in June, 1940, the Czechoslovak National Committee was transferred to London and the Czechoslovak army was evacuated from France to England. On July 21, 1940, the British Government recognized the National Committee as the Provisional Government with Dr. Beneš as President.

On October 25, 1940, the Czechoslovak Government signed a military agreement with Great Britain. On July 21, 1940, the Czechoslovak Council of State (40 members) was set up as a consultative and controlling body. On November 11, 1940, the Czechoslovak and Polish Governments made a joint declaration concerning close military and political coöperation and a project "to enter, as independent and sovereign states, into closer political and economic association, to become a basis for the new order in Central Europe and the guarantee of its stability" — at the conclusion of the present war.

On July 18, 1941, the British Government announced its full recognition of the Czechoslovak Government in London, which hitherto had had the status of a Provisional Government.

On July 18, 1941, an agreement was signed by the Soviet Ambassador in London and the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, covering: the immediate exchange of Ministers by the Russian and Czechoslovak Governments; mutual Russian-Czechoslovak aid in the war; constitution of Czechoslovak military units in Russia under a Czechoslovak commander.

On July 30, 1941, formal United States recognition of the Czechoslovak Government in London was accorded. In all it has been recognized by some 25 countries. In 1942 the British, and in 1943 the United States and Soviet Governments raised their representatives accredited to the Czechoslovak Government from Ministers to Ambassadors.

On December 12, 1943, a treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and post-war coöperation was signed by Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R.

GOVERNMENTS SET UP BY GERMANY

On March 16, 1939, Germany set up two Governments in Czechoslovakia: (a) The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and (b) the Republic of Slovakia.

The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia comprises an area of 19,058 square miles and has a population of about 6,800,000. Its capital is at Prague. It is ruled by a Reich Protector, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, who was appointed by Chancellor Hitler on August 24, 1943; and by a State Minister, Karl Hermann Frank. The President of the Protectorate is Dr. Emil Hácha, who was elected by the Czecho-Slovak National Assembly, November 30, 1938; the Premier is Dr. Jaroslav Krejčí; and Dr. Walter Bertsch, a German, is Minister of Economics and Labor.

Hitler undertook to "protect" the Republic of Slovakia on March 16, 1939 (two days previously the Slovak parliament had declared Slovakia's independence) and he signed a treaty with Dr. Tiso on March 23, 1939, carrying this into effect. The area of Slovakia is 14,848 square miles and its population is about 2,450,000. Its capital is at Bratislava. The President of Slovakia is the Reverend Josef Tiso. He was elected by the Slovak parliament, October 26, 1939. The Premier Béla Tuka who assumed the office vacated by Dr. Tiso on October 26, 1939, was dismissed on August 29, 1944, as a result of a revolt of the Slovak people and army against the puppet régime, and was replaced by Dr. Štefan Tiso. The Protectorate and the Republic of Slovakia have not been recognized by the United Nations governments.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Prague.

Although Czech and Slovak papers have the same appearance as before the war, they are now all organs of the German Ministry of Propaganda.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
PAPERS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA		
České Slovo	Former organ of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party.	Jar. Káikal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Listy	Former organ of Populist (Catholic) Party.	Jan Scheinost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Noviny (Prague and Brno)	Formerly non-party paper; liberal.	Leopold Zeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Politika	Conservative; formerly nearest to Party of National Unity.	Dr. Václav Crha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Práce	Successor of Právo Lidu the suppressed organ of the Czech Social Democratic Party.	Vladimir Ryba (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Střed	Formerly organ of the Tradesmen's Party.	
Polední List	Formerly extreme nationalist.	Karel Werner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Venkov	Formerly organ of the Agrarian Party.	Rudolf Halík (<i>Ed.</i>)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gardista (Bratislava) . . .	Organ of the "Hlinka Guard."	Milo Urban (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovák (Bratislava) . . .	Official Slovak organ.	Dr. Josef Paučo (<i>Ed.</i>)

GERMAN PAPERS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Der Neue Tag (Prague) . . .	German official organ.	Dr. Walter Wannenmacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grenzbote (Bratislava) . . .	Organ of the German National Socialist Party in Slovakia.	Fritz Fiala (<i>Ed.</i>)

FREE CZECHOSLOVAK PRESS

In Great Britain

Naše Noviny (London) . . .	Daily; organ of the Czechoslovak Army in Great Britain.	
Nové Čechoslovák (London).	Weekly; organ of the Czechoslovak Government.	T. Hejret (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mladé Československo (London)	Weekly.	Vilém Nový (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Central European Observer (London)	Fortnightly.	J. Kodíček (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nová Svoboda (London) . . .	Monthly.	Rudolf Bechyně (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Spirit of Czechoslovakia (London)	Monthly.	Dr. F. M. Hník (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nové Časy (London) . . .	Slovak monthly.	Theo. H. Florin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obzor	Literary quarterly.	V. Kripner (<i>Ed.</i>)

DENMARK *

Capital: Copenhagen
Area: 16,576 square miles
Population: 3,949,000 (1943 estimate)

Sovereign

KING CHRISTIAN X

Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet †

Formed November 10, 1942
Suspended August 29, 1943

Premier

ERIK SCAVENIUS

Appointed on German demand on November 10, 1942

PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

Suspended as of August 29, 1943

UPPER CHAMBER

(Landsting)

Election of April 6, 1943†

Speaker: CHARLES PETERSEN (Social Democrat)

Parties	Representation
Social Democratic	34
Liberal	18
Conservative	14
Radical	8
Faroe Representative	1
Peasants' Party	1
	—
Total	76

LOWER CHAMBER

(Folketing)

Election of March 23, 1943 (for four years)

Speaker: HANS RASMUSSEN (Social Democrat)

Parties	Representation
Social Democratic	66
Liberal	28
Conservative	31
Radical	13
National Socialist	3
Peasants' Party	2
Justice League	2
Others	4
	—
Total	149

† Term eight years. 19 members elected by Chamber itself. Half the remainder elected every fourth year.

Since the suspension of the Cabinet on August 29, 1943, no formal sessions of Parliament have been held. The five coalition parties, consulted by the Cabinet as to whether they considered it possible for it to resume its functions,

* In the early hours of April 9, 1940, German troops, without warning, invaded Denmark, landed in Copenhagen from transports and gave the Danish Government one hour to submit to occupation of the country. It was impossible to consult Parliament or to convene the full Cabinet. The King with three members of the Cabinet submitted to the Germans, under protest, in order to save the country from destruction. Denmark has been under occupation since that date.

† The Cabinet, refusing to accede to German demands that saboteurs be tried by German courts, resigned on August 29, 1943. The resignation was not accepted by the King. The German Commander proclaimed a state of emergency, fighting took place, and the King was made a prisoner. The Cabinet, as a consequence, regards itself as "suspended."

declared that the administration in the circumstances experienced after August 29, 1943, lacked the most important attributes of a constitutional government. Both Parliament and the Cabinet are therefore considered "suspended."

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In June, 1940, the four large political parties (Social Democratic, Liberal, Conservative and Radical) and the Justice League discarded their political programs for the time being and issued a joint proclamation that they would "abandon all points of disagreement and unite to secure the independence and integrity promised our country."

The Germans permitted Denmark to hold parliamentary elections for the Lower Chamber on March 23, 1943, and for the Upper Chamber on April 6, 1943. The occupation administration may have permitted these elections in the hope that the Danish National Socialists would gain. This, however, did not occur. The representation of the National Socialists in the Chamber was not increased. More than 90 percent of the electorate voted. The five dominant parties polled 1,900,000 votes, the Danish Nazis 43,000. This was only 12,000 over their 1939 total of 31,000.

The members of the suspended Cabinet are: Erik Scavenius (Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Lauritz Hansen (Minister of Social Affairs), K. H. Kofoed (Minister of Finance), Jørgen Jørgensen (Minister of Interior), Niels M. A. Elgaard (Minister of Transport), Johs. Kjærbøl (Minister of Labor), Valdemar Holbøll (Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs), Halfdan Hendriksen (Minister of Trade), Gunnar Larsen (Minister of Public Works), Søren Brorsen (Minister of Defense), Kristian Bording (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. A. C. Højbjerg Christensen (Minister of Education) and Thune Jacobsen (Minister of Justice).

PRESS

The affiliations and editors of the press are given as they were prior to the German occupation. The papers are now under strict German censorship. Many of the editors have been arrested; some have been released, and some have escaped to Sweden. There is an active underground press. Some 30 publications are distributed "illegally."

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berlingske Tidende . . .	Conservative.	Sv. Aage Lund, Ivar Egebjerg and E. Woldbye (<i>Eds.</i>)
Børsen	Conservative; commercial.	
Kristeligt Dagblad . . .	Religious; liberal.	Einar Nielsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationaltidende	Conservative.	Gunnar Nielsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politiken	Radical.	N. Hasager and Povl Graae (<i>Eds.</i>)
Social Demokraten . . .	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	Peder Tabor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hejmdal (Aabenraa) . . .	Liberal.	Bjørn Hanssen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aalborg Amtstidende . . .	Liberal.	P. C. Jacobsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aalborg Stiftstidende . . .	Conservative.	A. Schiøtz-Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aarhus Amtstidende . . .	Liberal.	J. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Aarhus Stiftstidende . . .	Conservative.	L. Schmidt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Demokraten (Aarhus) . . .	Social Democratic.	Frede Højmark (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jyllandsposten (Aarhus) . .	Conservative.	H. Hansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jydske Tidende (Kolding) . .	Conservative.	A. Sørensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Stiftstidende (Odense)	Conservative.	P. Dreyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Tidende (Odense) . . .	Liberal.	S. P. Qvist (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Fyns Socialdemokrat . . . (Odense)	Social Democratic.	Rasmus Hansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fyns Venstreblad (Odense) . .	Radical.	C. Brixtofte (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sorø Amtstidende (Slagelse)	Liberal.	Valdemar Petersen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sønderjyden (Sønderborg)	Social Democratic.	Frede Nielsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finanstidende (weekly) . . .	Political, economic, and financial.	Carl Thalbitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ugeskrift for Landmænd . . . (weekly)	Agricultural.	L. O. Pedersen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gads Danske Magasin (monthly)	Political and literary.	Emil Frederiksen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Økonomi og Politik (quarterly)	Economics and political science.	Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomi (<i>Prop.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Journalistforbundet	Copenhagen Union of Journalists.	Gunnar Nielsen (<i>Ch.</i>)
Provins-Journalistforeningen	Provincial Pressmen's Association.	Niels Hansen (<i>Ch.</i>)
Ritzaus Bureau	Independent news agency.	Lauritz Ritzau (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Ciudad Trujillo (Santo Domingo)

Area: 19,332 square miles

Population: 1,999,277 (1944 estimate)

President

GENERALISSIMO RAFAEL L. TRUJILLO MOLINA

Elected May 16, 1942

Assumed office August 16, 1942, for term ending in 1947

Cabinet

Partido Dominicano

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Last regular election, May, 1942

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

President: MANUEL DE JS. TRONCOSO
DE LA CONCHA

The Senado is composed of 19 members, one for each province and one for the District of Santo Domingo, elected for five years. A vacancy is filled by the body itself from a list of three names submitted by the chief of the party with which the retiring member was affiliated.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

President: PORFIRIO HERRERA

The Cámara is composed of 40 members, one for each 60,000 of population, or fraction of more than 30,000, with the provision that no province shall be represented by less than two. They are elected for five years and vacancies are filled in the same manner as in the Senado.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND LEADERS

Following the revolution of 1930, the old political organizations disappeared with the formation of the single government party — Partido Dominicano — which is headed by Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, whose official title given by Congress is Benefactor of the Fatherland. Generalissimo Trujillo did not run for President in 1938, his candidate, Dr. Jacinto B. Peynado, being elected.

A presidential election was held in May, 1942. Generalissimo Trujillo, who was the only candidate, and was President for the terms 1930-34 and 1934-38, was elected.

Besides the President, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, the following are the members of the Cabinet: Major General Hector B. Trujillo (Secretary of State for War and Navy, Commander-in-Chief of the Army); Rafael F. Bonelly (Secretary of State for Interior and Police); R. Páino Pichardo (Secretary of State for the Presidency); M. A. Peña Batlle (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs); Jesus Maria Troncoso (Secretary of State for the Treasury and Commerce); Huberto Bogaert (Secretary of State for Agriculture, Industry and Labor); Luis F. Thomen (Secretary of State for Health and Welfare); Telesforo R. Calderon (Secretary of State for Education and Fine Arts).

The following officials have Cabinet rank: Manuel A. Gauthier (President of the Administrative Council of the District of Santo Domingo), Virgilio Alvarez Pina (President of the Superior Directive Board of Partido Dominicano), Julio Ortega Frier (Rector of the University of Santo Domingo), Arsenio Velazquez (Governor of the Province of Trujillo) and Dr. Salvador A. Cocco (Governor of the Province of Santiago).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Nación	Pro-Government; founded in 1940.	Gilberto Sánchez Lustrino (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Opinion	Pro-Government; founded in 1922.	José Ramón Estella (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Información (Santiago)	Pro-Government; founded in 1915.	Franco Hermanos (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario de Macorís (San Pedro de Macorís)	Pro-Government; founded in 1922.	Horacio A. Febles (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)

ECUADOR

Capital: Quito

Area: 103,414 square miles

Population: 3,171,367 (1944 estimate)

President

DR. JOSÉ MARIA VELASCO IBARRA

Assumed office on May 31, 1944

Cabinet

Coalition

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

Congress normally consists of an Upper Chamber (Senado) and a Lower Chamber (Cámara de Diputados). At present, and until the new constitution is adopted, the legislative power lies with the Constitutional Assembly.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Asamblea Nacional Constituyente)

President: DR. FRANCISCO ARÍZAGA LUQUE

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On May 28, 1944, a few days prior to scheduled general elections, a general popular uprising against the Government of Dr. Carlos Alberto Arroyo del Río brought into the Presidency ex-President Dr. José María Velasco Ibarra, who had been in exile for several years and who was the Presidential candidate of a coalition of opposition parties. General elections of deputies to a Constitutional Assembly to draft a new constitution were held on July 23. The representation in the Assembly is approximately evenly distributed between Rightist, Center and Leftist elements. The Assembly's first act, after its installation on August 10, 1944, was to confirm the legality of the assumption of the Presidency by Dr. Velasco Ibarra.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Stands for a strong central government and for social reforms along lines advocated by Papal encyclicals. It is a strong supporter of the Roman Catholic Church, the recognition of whose legal jurisdiction it advocates.

Leader: Jacinto Jijón y Caamaño (Presidential candidate in 1940).

PARTIDO DEMOCRATA NACIONAL: States its ideological purpose to be to afford an equilibrium between extreme right and left, "based on a deep sense of nationality"; supports social reforms and is particularly opposed to Communism. It is a new party, now in the process of consolidation. Its following is largely drawn from younger Conservative and Liberal-Radical elements.

Leader: Dr. Camilo Ponce Enríquez (Minister for Foreign Affairs).

LIBERAL PARTY: The Liberal-Radical Party, which had maintained itself in power since the Alfaro revolution of 1895, disintegrated after the revolution of May 28, 1944. However, an offshoot, the Independent Liberal-Radical

Party, consisting of party members who had opposed the Arroyo del Río Administration during 1942 and 1943, now represents itself as the heir to the principles of the Liberal-Radical Party (which include opposition to Church participation in politics) and calls itself "the Liberal Party."

Leader: Julio Teodoro Salem.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates a conventional Socialist program modified to meet economic and social conditions prevailing in Ecuador.

Leader: Luis Maldonado Estrada.

VANGUARDIA REVOLUCIONARIA SOCIALISTA: An offshoot of the Socialist Party, advocating a broadly conventional Socialist program. Advocates assumption of power by revolution rather than by gradual education of the electorate.

Leaders: General Luis Larrea Alba and Dr. Gustavo Buendía.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Advocates a conventional Communist program, modified to meet Ecuadoran conditions. Since the announcement of the dissolution of the Third International, it has disclaimed foreign connections. Its participation in Ecuadoran politics has largely dated from May 28, 1944, before which time its legal status was somewhat obscure.

Leader: Dr. Ricardo Paredes.

The members of the Cabinet are: Dr. Carlos Guevara Moreno (Minister of Interior), Dr. Camilo Ponce Enríquez (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Alfredo Vera y Vera (Minister of Education), Luis Eduardo Laso (Minister of Economy), Col. Carlos Mancheno (Minister of Defense), Jorge Montero Bela (Minister of Public Works), Alfonso Calderón Moreno (Minister of Social Welfare) and Dr. Mariano Suárez Veintimilla (Minister of Treasury).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Comercio	Independent; commercial; founded in 1906, widely read.	Carlos Mantilla & Sons (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
El Dia	Liberal.	Ricardo Jaramillo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Patria	Conservative.	Gustavo Mortensen Gangotena (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ultimas Noticias	Independent; commercial.	Carlos Mantilla & Sons (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
La Cronica	Independent.	Dr. Tarquino Toro Navas (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ambato) (weekly)		
El Globo	Liberal.	Gonzalo Centeno M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia de Caráquez)		
El Mercurio	Independent.	Dr. Nicanor Merchan (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Cuenca)		
La Prensa	Liberal.	Pompilio Ulloa (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Guayaquil)		
El Telegrafo	Liberal; widely read; dean of Ecuadoran newspapers.	Castillo & Sons (<i>Props.</i>)
(Guayaquil)		
El Universo	Liberal; widely read.	Sons of Ismael Perez Pazmiño (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
(Guayaquil)		

EGYPT

Capital: Cairo
 Total area: 383,000 square miles
 Settled Area: 13,600 square miles
 Population: 15,904,525 (1937 census)

Ruler

KING FARUQ I

Born February 11, 1920
 Succeeded to the throne on April 28, 1936

Cabinet

Coalition of Saadists, Liberal Constitutionalists, Wafdist Bloc and Nationalists. Appointed October 9, 1944

Premier

DR. AHMED MAHER PASHA

PARLIAMENT (Barlaman)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate) <i>Election of March 23, 1942 *</i>		LOWER CHAMBER (Chamber of Deputies) <i>Elections of January 10, 1945, five-year term</i>	
<i>President:</i> MOHAMED HUSSEIN HEIKAL' PASHA (Liberal Constitutionalist)		<i>Speaker:</i> MAITRE HAMED GOUDA (Saadist)	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Wafd	104	Saadists	125
Opposition	43	Liberal Constitutionalists	74
	—	Wafdist Bloc	29
Total	147	National Party	7
		Independents	29
		Total	264

* Two-fifths of the Senators are nominated by the Crown and three-fifths are elected, in both cases for ten years. Half of the Senate is renewed every five years.

On December 12, 1935, the late King Fuad I by royal decree restored the 1923 Constitution and parliamentary government in Egypt. Three days previously a United Front Government of all parties (except the small Watani or extreme Nationalist Party) had been formed under the leadership of Nahas Pasha, leader of the Wafd Party. The first task of the government was to appoint a delegation to represent Egypt in negotiations with the British Government in London. The delegation as constituted included leaders or prominent members of all political parties except the Watani. The negotiations resulted in the signature of a treaty in London on August 26, 1936, which was ratified in Cairo on November 14, 1936.

This treaty provided notably as follows:

1. Establishment of a military alliance between Egypt and Great Britain.

In the event of war, the assistance Egypt is obliged to furnish her Ally is limited to supplying, in Egyptian territory, all of the facilities and assistance of which Egypt is capable.

2. The British forces in Egypt will be transferred to the Suez Canal Zone. After twenty years, the two countries will decide whether their continued presence is required to assure freedom and security of navigation through the Canal. The normal peace-time strength of the British force in Egypt is set at 10,000 troops and 400 airplane pilots, but no limit is set in time of war, when war is imminent, or when an urgent international necessity exists.

On May 8, 1937, a multilateral convention was signed at Montreux, declaring that the Capitulations were at an end, and providing for a transitional period of twelve years during which the Mixed Courts of Egypt would continue to exercise jurisdiction in cases involving defendants who are nationals of the former capitulatory powers or of eight other specified powers. The jurisdiction of the consular courts in Egypt was abolished except as regards personal status matters (marriage, divorce, inheritance, etc.).

The Montreux Convention came into effect on October 15, 1937, thus bringing to an end a capitulatory régime in Egypt which had evolved during many centuries, the modern form of which dated from the Franco-Ottoman Treaty of 1535.

During May, 1937, Egypt was admitted to membership in the League of Nations.

Since the entry into force of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance and the Montreux Convention, the efforts of Egypt have centered upon adjusting the life of the country to its newly-won independent status.

On February 2, 1942, Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha resigned and the leader of the Wafd party formed a united front government representing all political parties. The cabinet cooperated closely with the British. Parliament was dissolved and new elections held in March, 1942, resulting in a Wafd party victory, the party winning 216 out of a total of 264 in the Chamber of Deputies, and 108 out of a total of 147 in the Senate. In July, 1942, the Wafd expelled 15 deputies and 4 senators. They joined the opposition.

The Cabinet is composed as follows: Dr. Maher Pasha (Premier and Interior), Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha (Foreign Affairs), Makram Ebeid Pasha (Finance), Ragheb Hanna Bey (Minister of State), Dr. Ibrahim Dessouki Abazaj Bey (Communications), Ibrahim Abdel Hadi Bey (Public Health), Sheikh Mustafa Abdel Razek Pasha (Charities), Ahmed Abdel Gheffar Pasha (Agriculture), Taha Elsebai Bey (Supply), Maitre Sayed Selim (Defense), Mahmoud Ghalem Pasha (Public Works), Hafez Ramadan Pasha (Justice), Abdelrazek Elsanhoury Bey (Education), Hefni Mahmoud Bey (Commerce and Industry) and Abdelmeguid Badr Bey (Social Affairs).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Political parties in Egypt revolve around personalities. Their programs are much influenced by personal considerations. Some differences, however, have developed since the war in attitudes toward Great Britain, the Palace, and the Demos — the three main forces in Egyptian life. Inasmuch as the relationship of Egypt towards Great Britain has finally been defined in a Treaty supported by all parties with the single exception of the Watanists, and since the major remaining problems of foreign policy have been dealt with, including ending the Capitulations and membership in the League of Nations, Egyptian parties are faced with a redefinition of their programs in which national defense, finance, and social reform are receiving careful attention.

WAFD PARTY: Founded in 1924 by Zaghlul Pasha, Egypt's leading modern statesman, incident to the recrudescence of the nationalist movement after the war. It is supported by the great body of Egyptians. During 1943 a bitter feud broke out between the Wafd and a dissident group led by Makram Ebeid Pasha which numbered some thirty members.

Leaders: Mustapha El Nahas Pasha (President of Party, former Premier), Abeld Hamid Abdel Haqq (formerly leader of the Opposition in the Chamber), Osman Moharram Pasha (former Minister of Public Works), Abdel Salam Fahmy Goma Pasha (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies) and Ahmed Hamdi Seif El-Nasr Pasha (former Minister of National Defense).

LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: Supported by upper classes and intellectuals. In general pursues a policy of moderation.

Leaders: Mohammed Hussein Heikal Pasha (President of Party, President of the Senate), Ahmed Mohamed Khashaba Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice), Rashwan Mahfuz Pasha (formerly Minister of Agriculture) and Sheikh Mustapha Abdel Razek Bey (Minister of Wakfs).

SAADIST PARTY: Formed in 1938 following a scission in the Wafd. Claims adherence to first Wafdist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Ahmed Maher Pasha (Premier, President of Party), Mahmud Fahmy El Nokrashy Pasha (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Mahmud Ghaleb Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice) and Dr. Hamed Mahmud (formerly Minister of Public Health).

POPULAR UNION PARTY (ITTEHAD ESH SHAABI): Result of the fusion in 1938 of the Ittehad and Shaab parties following the resignation from the leadership of the latter of its founder, Ismail Sidky Pasha.

Leader: Hilmy Issa Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice; former leader of the Ittehad Party).

NATIONAL PARTY (WATANI): Oldest and most extreme party; opposes all negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn. Advocates complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as Berbera and Zeila on the Red Sea. Party now has very few supporters.

Leader: Hafez Ramadan Pasha (Minister of Justice).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Cairo.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ARABIC		
Ahram (Al)	Independent; large circulation.	Heirs of Gabriel Takla Pasha (<i>Props.</i>) An on El-Gumail Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Akher Saa (weekly)	Satirical political review; pro-Wafdist.	M. Et Tabei (<i>Ed.</i>)
Balagh (Al)	Wafdist.	Mohamed Abdel Qader Hamza (<i>Prop.</i>)
Bassir (Al) (Alexandria)	Mainly commercial.	M. Schmeil (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Dustur (Ad)	Saadist; small circulation.	Mtre. Mohamed Khaled (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lataif El Musawara (Al) (weekly)	Wafdist.	Dr. I. Makarius (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Misr (Al)	Independent.	C. and S. Mankabadi (<i>Eds.</i>)
Misri (Al)	Wafdist; popular.	Maitre Suliman El Yamany (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mokattam (Al)	Independent; one of leading Arabic papers.	Dr. Faris Nimr Pasha, and Messrs. Sarruf and Makarius (<i>Props.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Moqtataf (Al) (monthly)	Literary and scientific review.	Dr. Faris Nimr Pasha and Makarius Bey (<i>Props.</i>) Fuad Sarruf (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rosa Al Yussef (weekly)	Satirical political review.	Rosa Al Yussef (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Wafd Al Misri (Al)	Wafdist; large circulation.	Maitre Abdul Latif Muhammad Sadiq (<i>Ed.</i>)
NON-ARABIC		
Bourse Egyptienne	Independent; in French.	Jean Lugol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Gazette	Independent; liberal; in English.	A. Stanley Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Mail	Independent; conservative; in English.	D. Goldstein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale d'Oriente	Fascist; in Italian.	G. Galassi (<i>Dir.</i>)
Images (weekly)	Illustrated; in French.	C. and E. Zeida (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Le Journal d'Egypte	In French.	E. Gallad (<i>Prop.</i>) N. Nahas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal Officiel du Gouvernement Egyptien	Official Government paper; in French and Arabic.	Egyptian Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Patrie	Pro-Wafdist; in French.	Namé Ganem (<i>Prop.</i>) Raphael Souranio (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Réforme	In French.	Comte de Saab (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Semaine Financière (weekly)	Political, economic, financial; in French.	R. Kahil (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sphinx (weekly)	Social, political, economic; in English.	P. S. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tachydromos	Liberal; in Greek.	B. Tinios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

EIRE (IRELAND)

Capital: Dublin

Area: 26,601 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)

Population: 2,989,700 (1941 estimate)

President

DOUGLAS HYDE

Elected with support of all parties on May 4, 1938

Assumed office June 25, 1938

Cabinet

Appointed June 9, 1944

Prime Minister

EAMON DE VALERA (Fianna Fáil)

Elected by Dail Eireann on June 30, 1938

Reelected on July 1, 1943, and June 9, 1944

PARLIAMENT

(Oireachtas)

SECOND CHAMBER (Seanad Eireann)

Election of July, 1944

Chairman: SEÁN GOULDING
(Fianna Fáil)

Number of members 60

Forty-three members are elected on a vocational basis, six are elected directly by the National and Dublin Universities; the remaining eleven are nominated by the Prime Minister.

FIRST CHAMBER (Dail Eireann)

Last general election, May 30, 1944 (five-year term)

Speaker: † FRANK FAHY (Fianna Fáil)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
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Fianna Fáil	76
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Fine Gael	30
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Farmer	12
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Labor	8
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Independent	8
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National Labor	4
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Total	138
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† The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FIANNA FÁIL (Government Party): Advocates the reuniting of the Six Northeastern Counties with the rest of Ireland; the establishment of all-Ireland as a sovereign, independent, democratic State in friendly relations with Britain; the restoration of the Irish language to be the National speech; protection for Irish industries; the expansion of the tillage area through guaranteed markets and prices; the development of the mineral and power resources; the establishment of as many families as possible on the land and the widest possible distribution of wealth and private property.

Leaders: Eamon de Valera (Prime Minister, and Minister for External Affairs), Seán T. O'Kelly (Minister for Finance), Seán McEntee (Minister for

Local Government and Public Health), Seán Lemass (Minister for Supplies, Industry and Commerce), Gerald Boland (Minister for Justice), Oscar Traynor (Minister for Defense), Frank Aiken (Minister for Coördination of Defensive Measures), Thomas O. Derrig (Minister for Education), Dr. James Ryan (Minister for Agriculture), Patrick J. Little (Minister for Posts and Telegraphs), Kevin Dixon (Attorney-General), Seán Moylan (Minister for Lands) and Senator William Quirke (Honorary Secretary of Party).

UNITED IRELAND PARTY (Fine Gael): Advocates promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland leading towards political unity of Ireland as an independent State-member of the British Commonwealth of Nations; urges development of the country as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational and civic progress; assistance to home industry by tariffs and otherwise; full development of agriculture including marketing of Irish products; development of natural resources.

Leaders: General R. Mulcahy, T.D. (President of Party); Dr. T. F. O'Higgins, T.D., General MacEoin, T.D., D. Morrissey, T.D., and J. Hughes, T.D. (Vice Presidents of Party); and Senator Hayes and T. Linehan, T.D. (Secretaries of Party).

LABOR PARTY: Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interests; similar to British Labor Party.

Leader: William Norton, T.D.

CLANN NA TALMHAÍ (Farmers' Party): Advocates the achievement and safeguarding of the unity and independence of the nation; a Christian and National Social Order based on a minimum economic income for all citizens with adequate provision for the aged and infirm; the subsidization of tillage; the protecting of the agricultural industry against unfair outside competition; a planned national development; reduction of taxation and the cost-of-living.

Leader: M. Donnellan, T.D.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Evening Herald	Independent; nationalist.	J. J. Murphy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Mail	Independent; conservative.	Joseph Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Independent	Independent; nationalist.	Frank Geary (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Times	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	R. Maire Smyllie (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Irish Press.	Supports Fianna Fáil.	W. Sweetman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cork Examiner. (Cork)	Independent; nationalist; former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Thomas Crosbie & Co., Ltd. (<i>Props.</i>)
Evening Echo (Cork)	National daily.	P. J. Kelly (<i>News Ed.</i>)
Irish Weekly Independent and Sunday Independent	Only Sunday newspaper in Ireland.	Hector V. Legge (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Times Pictorial (weekly)	News and pictures.	George Burrowes and E. F. McSweeney (<i>Eds.</i>)
The Leader (weekly)	Nationalist and protectionist.	Miss N. Noran (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Standard (weekly)	Catholic.	Peadar O'Curry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Farmers Gazette (weekly)	Farmer's organ.	Desmond Ryan (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Bell (monthly)	Political and economic.	Seán O'Faolain (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Monthly	Political and literary, catholic.	Rev. Timothy Mulcahy, S.J. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Comhar (monthly)	Gaelic; political and literary.	Tomas O'Floinn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Trade Journal (quarterly)	Economic and commercial.	Department of Industry and Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Studies (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary.	Rev. Fr. Connolly, S.J. (<i>Ed.</i>)

FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)

Area: 134,253 square miles (after the cession of 13,558 square miles to the Soviet Union under the Treaty of Moscow of March 12, 1940)

Population: 3,887,217 (1940 census)

President

FIELD MARSHAL BARON CARL GUSTAV MANNERHEIM

Assumed office on August 1, 1944, on invitation of Parliament and without a popular election

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed November 17, 1944

Premier

JUHO K. PAASIKIVI (National Coalition Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Eduskunta)

Election of July, 1939 (for three years but later prolonged until 1944)

Speaker: VÄINÖ HAKKILA (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	79
Agrarian	56
National Coalition	25
Swedish People's	18
Patriotic National Movement	8
National Progressive	6
Small Farmers	2
Total	194

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The present members of the cabinet are: Juho K. Paasikivi (Prime Minister), Carl J. H. Enckell (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Dr. Urho Kekkonen (Minister of Justice), Kaarlo H. Hillilä (Minister of the Interior), Gen. Väinö L. R. Valve (Minister of Defense), Dr. Johan Helo (Minister of Finance), Emil V. Luukka (Minister of Agriculture), Uuno K. Takki (Minister of Education), Aake H. Gartz (Minister of Trade and Industry), Ralf J. G. Törnngren (Minister for Social Affairs), Kalle T. Jutila (Minister of Supply), Eero A. Vuori (Minister of Labor), Sakari E. Tuomioja (Assistant Minister of Finance), Onni Hiltunen (Assistant Minister of Labor), Jalo Aura (Assistant Minister of Supply), Yrjö Leino (Assistant Minister for Social Affairs), R. K. Svento (Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs) and Mauno Pekkala (Minister without Portfolio).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Constitutional socialistic program; represents the interests of the working class; adherent of 2d International.

Leaders: Kaarlo Harvala (Chairman of Party), V. Tanner (formerly Minister of Finance), A. Aaltonen (Secretary of Party, formerly Minister of Social Affairs), J. V. Keto, Gunnar Andersson, V. Salovaara (formerly Minister of Communications and Public Works), M. Pekkala (Minister without Portfolio), Sylvi-Kyllikki Kilpi, U. K. Takki (Minister of Education), E. Vuori (Minister of Labor), Jalo Aura (Ass't Minister of Supply), Onni Hiltunen (Ass't Minister of Labor), R. K. Svento (Ass't Minister of Foreign Affairs). **Diet Group:** P. Salmenoja and O. Reinikainen (Chairman of Diet Group), H. Aattela and J. Lonkainen (Secretaries of Diet Group), A. Lehtokoski (Treasurer, Diet Group), Hilma Koivulahti-Lehto, V. Rantala and T. Bryggari (Auditors, Diet Group), V. Hakkila, V. Voionmaa (formerly Minister of Trade and Industry) and Aino Lehtokoski (Members of the Drafting Committee of the Diet Group).

AGRARIAN PARTY: A center party representing agricultural interests; supports the coöperative movement.

Leaders: William Kalliokoski (formerly Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of Party), Toivo Helojärvi (Secretary of Party), Juho Niukkanen (formerly Minister of Defense, Vice-Chairman), Uno Hannula (formerly Minister of Education), Urho Kekkonen (Minister of Justice), Tyko Reinikka (formerly Minister of Finance), Artturi Leinonen, K. H. Hillilä (Minister of the Interior), K. T. Jutila (Minister of Supply), E. V. Luukka (Minister of Agriculture). **Diet Group:** J. Niukkanen (Chairman of Diet Group), V. Vesterinen and J. Leppälä (Vice Chairmen), S. Salo, J. Koivuranta and K. Määttä (Secretaries of Diet Group), E. Nurmesniemi (Treasurer, Diet Group), V. H. Kivioja and K. Määttä (Auditors, Diet Group). Members of the Permanent Delegation of the Diet Group: Chairmen of Diet Group, 1st Secretary of Diet Group, A. Suurkonka, K. Kämäräinen, M. Miikki, V. Kalliokoski, E. M. Tarkkanen, J. Leppälä, A. Junus and M. Tolpainen.

NATIONAL COALITION PARTY: Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative organization, with a program emphasizing national integrity and security, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism.

Leaders: Juho K. Paasikivi (Premier), Pekka Pennanen (Chairman of Party), Yrjö Leiwo (Secretary of Party), Prof. Edwin Linkomies (formerly Premier), Dr. J. Jännes, O. G. Nevanlinna, Yrjö Koskelainen, Ville Mattinen, Arvi Oksala (formerly Minister of Defense), Kalle Soini, Dr. Arvi Vartiovaara. **Diet Group:** Pekka Pennanen (Chairman of Diet Group), E. Linkomies (Vice Chairman), A. Honka and E. Paavolainen (Secretaries of Diet Group), Kyllikki Pohjala (Treasurer, Diet Group), Members of the Permanent Delegation of the Diet Group: K. Moilanen, P. Virkkunen and K. Soini.

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority; divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority.

Leaders: Baron Ernst von Born (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of interior), Karl Ekman (Secretary of Party), Dr. Eirik Hornborg, Jan Gästrin, Prof. Hugo E. Pipping, and K. F. Nyman. **Diet Group:** R. J. G. Törngren (Minister for Social Affairs), L. Jern (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), Ebba Ostenson (Secretary of Diet Group) and C. O. Frietsch (Treasurer, Diet Group).

PATRIOTIC NATIONAL MOVEMENT: Nationalist; constitutes the extreme right of the Diet and represents especially the younger chauvinistic Finnish

elements dissatisfied with the moderate conservatism of the National Coalition Party. Successor of the Lapua Movement. (Disbanded pursuant to Russo-Finnish Armistice on September 21, 1944.)

Leaders: Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Party), Prof. B. A. Salmiala, J. Nikkola. *Diet Group:* Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Diet Group), R. G. I. Kalliala (Secretary of Diet Group), P. Susitaival (Vice Secretary), Y. Saarinen (Treasurer, Diet Group).

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A center party, with a liberal democratic program and a strong tendency to favor progressive social reforms. Represents mainly intellectual circles and has more influence than its small representation in Diet would indicate.

Leaders: L. Levämäki (Secretary of Party), E. Rydman (Vice Chairman of Party), Johan Wilhelm Rangell (formerly Premier), Bruno Sarlin, Mandi Hannula, Sakari Tuomioja (Treasurer, Assistant Minister of Finance). *Diet Group:* S. Heiniö (Chairman of Diet Group), Mandi Hannula (Vice Chairman of Diet Group), A. Ketonen (Secretary and Treasurer, Diet Group).

SMALL FARMERS' PARTY: Represents the interests of small farmers. Stands between the Agrarian and Social Democratic Parties.

Leader: E. Rytinki (Chairman of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Helsingin Sanomat . . .	National Progressive.	Yrjö Niiniluoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hufvudstadsbladet . . .	Swedish People's.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kauppalehti . . .	Commercial.	Einar Inkeroinen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maaseudun Tulevaisuus . . .	Agricultural.	Onni Koskikallio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti . . .	Social Democratic.	Eino Kilpi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Pressen . . .	Swedish People's.	Axel A. E. Grönvik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Suomi . . .	National Coalition.	Lauri Aho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karjala . . .	National Coalition.	O. J. Brummer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaleva (Oulu) . . .	National Progressive.	Jussi Oksanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Satakunnan Kansa (Pori) . . .	National Coalition.	Antero Lamminen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aamulehti (Tampere) . . .	National Coalition.	Jaakko Tuomikoski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Abo Underrättelser (Turku) . . .	Swedish People's.	Sigurd Portin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turun Sanomat (Turku) . . .	National Progressive.	A. M. Ketonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Aura (Turku) . . .	National Coalition.	Ilmari Merenlinna (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilkka (Vaasa) . . .	Agrarian.	Artturi Leinonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaasa (Vaasa) . . .	National Coalition.	Jaakko Ikola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercator (weekly) . . .	Economic; in Swedish.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Pellervo (weekly) . . .	Coöperative; agricultural.	Niilo Liakka and Emil Hyninen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Suomen Kuvalehti . . .	Popular non-political weekly.	Ilmari Turja (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yhteishyvä (weekly) . . .	Coöperative.	Erkki Virta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Argus (monthly) . . .	Political and literary; in Swedish.	Ragnar Furuhielm (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valvoja-Aika (monthly) . . .	Political and literary.	Rafael Koskimies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unitas (quarterly) . . .	Economic; in English.	Verner Lindgren (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Valtion Tiedotuslaitos . . .	Official.	Heikki Reenpää (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Suomen Tietotoimisto (STT) . . .	Semi-official.	E. A. Berg (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Työväen Sanomalehtien Tietotoimisto (TST) . . .	Social Democratic.	Kalle Hautamäki (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

FRANCE

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

Capital: Paris
Area: 212,659 square miles
Population: 41,907,056 (1936 census)

President of the Provisional Government

GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE

HISTORY SINCE JUNE 1940

On June 17, 1940, France learned that Marshal Pétain had requested an Armistice from Germany. On June 18, General de Gaulle sent out an appeal from London inviting all Frenchmen desiring to continue the struggle to rally around him.

For nearly three years General de Gaulle directed from London the efforts of French Resistance. On June 28, 1940, he was recognized by His Majesty's Government in Great Britain as the leader of Free France and on August 7 the first Churchill-de Gaulle agreement was signed. This agreement envisaged the constitution of a French armed force under the supreme command of General de Gaulle. A series of conventions were concluded completing the understanding including a financial agreement providing for the entry of France into the "sterling zone."

On November 11, 1941, President Roosevelt invited the Lend-Lease administration to assist the French authorities to pursue the war and to safeguard their overseas territory. From September 1940, the adherence of New Caledonia closed to Japan the route to chrome and nickel and on December 8, 1941, in declaring war on Japan, Free France stressed its determination actively to participate in the Allied war effort in the Pacific.

Two official American declarations, — one by the Consul at Noumea, the other by the Consul at Brazzaville — and finally the appointment by the United States on July 9, 1942, of Admiral Stark to negotiate all military questions with General de Gaulle, defined French relations with the American Government.

From the time of its rupture with Germany, the Soviet Government recognized the authority of de Gaulle in terms almost similar to those of the British Government. Furthermore, each modification of structure of the Government formed by General de Gaulle was cordially greeted by full recognition from the Soviet Government.

Modifications of the organization of Free France were rendered necessary by the gradual development of the French forces which continued the struggle. The Chad, New Hebrides, French Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons and New Caledonia, etc., rallied to the Free French cause. This accounted for the creation, on October 27, 1940, of a Council of Defense of the Empire, modified in September 1941 by the addition of commissioners to constitute the French National Committee. The Eritrean campaigns and the heroic defense of Bir Hakeim brought about a change in the designation "Free France" to "Fighting France."

The landing of the Allies in North Africa on November 7, 1942, opened a new phase. Admiral Darlan, and then General Giraud, assumed the adminis-

tration of this area. Later unity of direction was brought about by General de Gaulle.

On May 30, 1943, General de Gaulle landed in Algiers; on May 31, the fleet at Alexandria joined the Fighting French which, on June 3, took the name of the French Committee of National Liberation. On August 26, 1943, this Committee was recognized by the Governments of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union.

Corsica was liberated in October 1943.

The Consultative Assembly held its first meeting on November 3, 1943, and designated General de Gaulle as President on November 9, 1943. Finally on June 3, 1944, the French Committee of National Liberation assumed the title of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

On June 6, 1944, the Allies landed in Normandy; on August 18, Paris rose in revolt following the outbreak of street fighting in St. Denis between the Maquis and the Germans; on August 26, General de Gaulle was acclaimed on the Champs Elysées by the people of Paris, and on September 11, the Council of National Union was created. On September 12, a mass meeting at the Palais de Chaillot proclaimed union of the Government and of the Resistance; on October 23, 1944, the Provisional Government of the French Republic was officially recognized by the Allies, and one month later on November 24 Strasbourg was liberated and the French Army reached the Rhine.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

The Council of the Defense of the Empire, created on October 27, 1940, was transformed into a National Committee on September 24, 1941, and became the French Committee of National Liberation on June 3, 1943. On the same day, one year later, June 3, 1944, the Committee of National Liberation became the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

The seat of the Government was transferred from Algiers to Paris on September 3, 1944, and its composition was modified by the entry of new Ministers appointed from the Metropolitan Resistance.

THE CABINET

The Provisional Government of the French Republic is composed of a President and twenty-one Ministers, as follows: General Charles de Gaulle (President), Jules Jeanneney (Minister of State), François de Menthon (Justice), Georges Bidault (Foreign Affairs), Adrien Tixier (Interior), André Diethelm (War), Louis Jacquinot (Navy), Charles Tillon (Aviation), Pierre Mendes-France (National Economy), René Plevin (Finance), Robert Lacoste (Industrial Production), Tanguy-Prigent (Agriculture), Paul Ramadier (Supplies), Paul Giaccobi (Colonies), René Capitant (National Education), Alexandre Parodi (Labor and Social Security), Augustin Laurent (Post Telephone & Telegraph), Henri Pierre Teitgen (Information), Henri Frenay (Prisoners, Deportees, Refugees), François Billoux (Public Health), Gen. Georges Catroux (Minister Delegate to North Africa) and Raoul Dautry (Reconstruction and City Planning).

Each Minister (with the exception of the Minister of State) is placed at the head of a Ministry which includes a central administration at Paris and exterior services in the districts and departments. The Secretary General of the Government, the headquarters of National Defense and the General Direction of Research and Inquiry are attached to the Presidency of the Government.

The Government meets at regular intervals (in general twice weekly) as

the *Council of Ministers*, under the Presidency of the President of the Provisional Government of the French Republic. The Council of Ministers decides upon the general policy of the Government, and principal measures relating to the administration of the country, and approves the terms of ordinances and certain decrees.

Two bodies assist the Government in its legislative task, namely, (1) the *Juridical Committee* created in Algiers, and still in being, which studies the revision of legislative measures and draws up projects of ordinances in legal form, and (2) the *State Council*, which is obligatorily consulted on regulations relating to public administration.

THE PROVISIONAL CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

President: FELIX GOUIN

The Provisional Consultative Assembly was created in Algiers on September 17, 1943, for the purpose of providing as large an expression as possible of national opinion.

It held three sessions in Algiers between September 1943 and June 1944. An ordinance of October 11, 1944, modified its composition, its operation and its functions. Since November 7, 1944, the Consultative Assembly has met in Paris at the Palais du Luxembourg (former Senate Chamber).

The Provisional Consultative Assembly is composed of 248 members as follows:

Representatives of Metropolitan Resistance	131
Members of National Council of French Resistance . . .	17
Representatives of Corsican and extra Metropolitan Resistance	28
Representatives of former Parliament	60
Representatives of Overseas Territories	12
Total	248

The members of the former Assembly in Algiers automatically became members of the Provisional Assembly in Paris. New delegates have been designated by the Parliamentarians who, on July 10, 1940, voted against the delegation of constituent power to Marshal Pétain and by the Resistance bodies who have included in their representation certain other former Parliamentarians such as Pierre Cot (former Minister for Air), Paul Bastid (Radical Socialist), Joseph Laniel (Independent Radical), Fernand Grenier (Communist), etc. Thus by the side of 82 persons with previous Parliamentary experience there sit 166 non-Parliamentarians, including 12 women.

Every three months the Assembly meets in ordinary session for one month. At any time the Government may call the Assembly into special session for a fixed period.

The Assembly elects its Bureau for six months, the meetings are public and an account of the discussions is published in a supplement to the Journal Officiel of the French Republic, called "Les Debats de l'Assemblée Consultative."

The Assembly itself fixes its house rules, which are similar to those which were in force in the Chamber of Deputies and in the Senate under the Third Republic.

The Assembly remains consultative. The Government must consult the Assembly with respect to the budget and with respect to loan issues and, when the necessity is recognized by the Council of Ministers, with respect to any

law affecting the status of individual liberties, the organization of public powers, and the economic and social structure of the country.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

On November 18, 1944, a High Court of Justice was created. It has provisional jurisdiction with power to judge members of the Vichy Government for crimes and offenses committed by them in the exercise of, or in connection with, their functions.

This Court is composed of three magistrates (the First President of the Court of Cassation, the President of the Criminal Court of the Court of Cassation, and the First President of the Paris Court of Appeals) and 24 jurists chosen by drawings from lists established by the Provisional Consultative Assembly. The examination is intrusted to a Commission composed of five magistrates of the judiciary appointed by decree and six persons designated by the Provisional Consultative Assembly. The Office of the Public Prosecutor includes the Prosecutor General and two general advocates designated by decree and chosen from among the magistrates.

Except as concerns some special aspects, the procedure follows that of the Code of Criminal prosecution. The High Court of Justice examines the facts and applies the penalties provided for under the Penal Code or by the ordinance relating to "National Indignity."

POLITICAL PARTIES

Among the political parties, it is necessary to distinguish between the former parties which have been reconstituted and the new political parties born under the occupation and given the name of *Resistance*. Ties are being formed between the different groups, and although it is not yet possible to prophesy the formation of two or three large parties formed by the association of political groups of the same general inclination, a very distinct development is visible in this direction.

The Old Parties

Tendency

Democratic Alliance	(Conservative)
Popular Democrats	(Christian Socialist)
Republican Federation	(Liberal)
Radical Socialist	(Small and medium bourgeoisie)
Socialist	(Social Democrats)
Communist	(Marxist)

The Syndicates

Confederation of Intellectual Workers	(Liberal)
French Confederation of Christian Workers	(Catholic)
General Confederation of Agriculturists . .	(Conservative)
General Confederation of Country Workers .	(Social Democrat)
General Confederation of Labor	(Social Democrat)

Resistance Organizations

Those of the Liberation
 Those of the Resistance
 Combat
 Defense of France
 United Forces of Patriotic Youth
 France au Combat
 Franc-Tireur
 Front National

PRESS

At the time of the evacuation of Paris in June, 1940, all Paris newspapers ceased to appear in Paris and many of them went to the provinces. Many of them have now returned to the capital. The chaotic condition of the French press has made it impossible to record many changes in ownership and editorial direction. The following lists are therefore to be regarded as a general index rather than as an authoritative guide.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
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I. PARIS DAILIES — MORNING

L'Aube	Christian Socialist.	Georges Bidault (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aurore	Liberal; Radical Socialist.	Paul Bastid (<i>Ed.</i>)
Combat	Left Resistance (Combat).	Albert Camus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Figaro	Conservative.	Pierre Brisson (<i>Ed.</i>)
France-Libre	Moderate Resistance.	Raoul Peigné (<i>Ed.</i>)
Franc-Tireur	Left Resistance.	Albert Bayet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Front National	Left Resistance.	Jacques Debu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberation	Resistance (Liberation Nord).	Louis Rollin (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Humanité	Communist Organ.	Marcel Cachin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Parisien Libre	Moderate Resistance.	Claude Bellanger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Populaire	Socialist Party.	
Resistance	Moderate Resistance.	P. Faureau (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patrie	Army Paper.	Ministry of War (<i>Pub.</i>)

II. PARIS DAILIES — EVENING

Ce Soir	Communist.	Louis Aragon (<i>Ed.</i>)
France-Soir	Left Resistance.	Texcier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberation-Soir	Left Resistance.	Gaston Boyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libres	Non-political.	F. Moulin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Paris-Presse	Non-political.	Philippe Barres (<i>Ed.</i>)

III. PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

Le Moniteur du Puy de Dôme, Clermont-Ferrand
 Le Nouvelliste de Lyon, Lyon
 Le Progrès, Lyon
 Le Courrier du Centre, Limoges
 La Petite Gironde, Bordeaux
 La Dépêche de Toulouse, Toulouse
 L'Éclair de Nice, Nice
 La France de Bordeaux, Bordeaux
 Le Petit Dauphinois, Grenoble
 L'Écho du Nord, Lille
 Le Petit Marseillais, Marseille
 Le Petit Provençal, Marseille

IV. WEEKLY PUBLICATIONS

VOLONTÉS — Michel Collinet.
 RESISTANCE OUVRIÈRE — edited by Committee.
 AILES FRANÇAISES — professional weekly.
 ACTION — P. Courtade.
 CARREFOUR — Georges Boutelleau.
 CANARD ENCHAÎNÉ — Pierre Benard.
 FRANCE D'ABORD — edited by Committee (FTPF).
 FEMMES FRANÇAISES — Edith Thomas.
 FILLES DE FRANCE.
 FRANCE-URSS.
 GAVROCHE — René Lalou.
 ITALIE LIBRE — Italian Committee of National Liberation.
 L'ACCUSE.
 JEUNESSE — Socialist youth.
 LIBERTÉS — edited by Committee.
 LE PEUPLE — Organ of General Labor Confederation.
 LA BATAILLE — François Quilici.

LA MARSEILLAISE — André Carrel — Front National.
 LA TERRE — Waldeck Rochet — Communist Party.
 LA VIE OUVRIERE — Gaston Monmousseau.
 LE JEUNE COMBATTANT — edited by Committee.
 L'AVANT-GARDE — Raymond Guyot — Communist youth.
 LA TCHECOSLOVAQUIE NOUVELLE.
 LE JEUNE PATRIOTE — Front National Youth.
 LETTRES FRANÇAISES — Claude Morgan.
 MARIE FRANCE — edited by Committee.
 NOUVELLE JEUNESSE — edited by Committee.
 NOUVELLES SOVIETIQUES — USSR Embassy.
 PARIS CINEMA.
 PROFESSION.
 RADIO 44 — Lionel Hart.
 SYNDICALISME — Federation of Christian Workers.
 COURRIER FRANÇAIS DU TMOIGNAGE CHRÉTIEN — Pere Pierre Chaillot.
 LA FRANCE AU COMBAT — Jean Longueville and Marcel Bacquet.
 TEMPS PRESENT — Stanislas Fumet.
 MONDES NOUVEAUX — Jean Martet.
 AMBIANCE — Jacques Gaisser (Films).
 LES ECHOS — Robert and Emile Schrieber (financial review).
 LES AILES — Georges Houard.
 CEUX DU MAQUIS — "Major Victoire."
 UNIR.
 VOLONTES.

MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS

ETERNELLE REVUE	L'ENSEIGNEMENT
CEUX DU MAQUIS	LE MEDECIN FRANÇAIS
LA MARINE NATIONALE	L'UNIVERSITE LIBRE
LA LIBERATION PAYSANNE	POESIE 44
L'ÉCOLE LAIQUE	RENAISSANCE

GERMANY

Capital: Berlin

Area: 225,254 square miles (land area; October, 1938 estimate)

Population: 79,375,281 (May, 1939 estimate) (Including Austria and the Sudetenland, but excluding the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia)

Fuehrer and Chancellor

ADOLF HITLER (National Socialist)

Cabinet

National Socialist

Appointed January 30, 1933; since reorganized several times

PARLIAMENT

(Reichstag)

Last elections March 29, 1936, April 10, 1938, and December 4, 1938

President: HERMANN W. GOERING (National Socialist)

Number of members 855*

* Including Deputies to represent Austria and Sudetenland.

Parliament by the act of March 24, 1933, delegated its legislative power to the Nazi Government for a period of four years; and extended the period for another four years in 1937 and 1941. It now has nominal consultative functions only.

There was a general election in Germany on November 12, 1933, after the Government's withdrawal from the League of Nations, to vote on two questions: (1) Whether the voters endorsed as their own the policy of the Hitler government, (2) Whether they would vote for the National Socialist list of candidates — the only list put before them — for new members of the Reichstag. On question (1), 93.4 percent, and on question (2) 92.2 percent of the votes cast were affirmative.

After the death of President von Hindenburg on August 2, 1934, Chancellor Adolf Hitler added the functions of President to those of Chancellor and incorporated the two offices in the title Fuehrer and Reichskanzler. This act was subsequently submitted to the German people in a plebiscite held on August 19, 1934. The vote was as follows: "Yes," 38,363,195 (88.1 percent of votes cast); "No," 4,294,727 (9.8 percent of votes cast); invalid 872,310 (2 percent of votes cast).

UNION WITH AUSTRIA

The annexation of Austria on March 12, 1938, was legalized by the following measures:

1. Law of March 13 of the Austrian Government, reading as follows:

"Constitutional Federal Law for the Reunion of Austria with the German Reich.

"On the grounds of Article 3, Section 2 of the Federal Constitutional Law, regarding extraordinary measures within the framework of the Constitution

(Federal Legal Gazette 1, 255, 1934) the Federal Government has provided:

"Article 1. Austria is a Land of the German Reich.

"Article 2. A free and secret plebiscite takes place on Sunday, April 10, 1938, among the men and women of Austria of more than 20 years of age on the reunion with the German Reich.

"Article 3. The plebiscite is decided by a majority of the votes cast.

"Article 4. The measures necessary for the execution and elaboration of this Constitutional Law will be taken in the form of decrees.

"Article 5. This Constitutional Law goes into effect on the day of its promulgation. The Federal Government is entrusted with the execution of this Federal Constitutional Law."

This law was signed by all members of the Federal Austrian Government and went into effect March 13, 1938.

2. This law was thereupon followed by a German Law, dated Linz, March 13, and signed by Hitler, Frick, Ribbentrop and Hess, declaring the Austrian Law, cited above, to be also a German Reich Law.

3. The third stage in the legal incorporation of Austria into the Reich consisted of the plebiscite which took place simultaneously with Reichstag elections of April 10, 1938. In the latter, there was, as usual, only the one National Socialist list, with 813 candidates, all of whom were declared elected.

OTHER AGGRESSIONS

In October, 1938, as a result of the Munich Conference, an area of some 16,000 square miles of Czechoslovakian territory and a population of about 4,000,000 were added to Germany.

On March 14, 1939, Bohemia was invaded and subsequently Chancellor Hitler set up a Reich Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia and took the newly independent state of Slovakia under the "protection" of Germany. (See Czechoslovakia, p. 45.)

On March 22, 1939, Lithuania ceded the Memel territory to Germany.

On September 1, 1939, the German Army entered Poland and in a rapid campaign, and with the aid of Soviet Russia, forced the Polish Government to flee to Rumania on September 18, 1939. Danzig and other former German areas were taken over by the Reich and the rest of Poland divided between Germany and Soviet Russia.

On April 9, 1940, German troops occupied Denmark and Norway, and these countries were brought under German control.

On May 10, 1940, German troops attacked Luxembourg, Belgium and The Netherlands. The European territories of these countries were brought under German control. Subsequently Germany and Italy invaded France, and occupied all French territory on the continent of Europe.

In April, 1941, German and Italian troops attacked and occupied Yugoslavia and Greece.

In June, 1941, German troops attacked Soviet Russia. The territories which formerly comprised Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia were wrested from the Russians together with a considerable area of European Russia.

By the end of 1944 the Germans had been expelled from most of the territory which they overran in the early part of the war. Some countries had been completely liberated. The delimitations of territory and the administration of all these areas will not be settled until the end of the war.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL SOCIALIST GERMAN LABOR PARTY (Nazis): The only legal party, the political backbone of the state. Hitler is Fuehrer of the Party. The National Socialist militia (the Sturm Abteilung [SA or "brown shirts"] and the Schutz Staffel [SS or special guards]) are integral parts of the party organization. In *domestic policy* the Party stands for a strongly centralized and unified German Reich. Power and responsibility lie with the Leader. The National Socialist state is based on the concept of racial purity; non-Aryans have been eliminated from German economic and social life. The economic system has been reformed to give wide powers to employers and government labor authorities. Trade-unions and employers-unions have been replaced by the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, a national organization which includes a large majority of laborers and employees and which is intended ultimately to include all employers as well. In *foreign policy* the Party has carried out an aggressive, nationalistic policy. It demanded particularly the abrogation of the Versailles Treaty, equality of armaments, and the eventual union of all Germanic peoples in one German State.

Leaders: Adolf Hitler (Leader of Party, Chancellor, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces), Heinrich Himmler (Minister of the Interior, Leader of the SS and of the State Police), Hermann W. Goering (Special Commissioner for Four-Year Plan, Minister-President of Prussia, Minister of Aeronautics, Reich Marshal), Martin Bormann (Deputy Leader of Party, Reich Minister), Dr. Joseph Goebbels (Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda), Dr. Wilhelm Frick (Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia), Joachim von Ribbentrop (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Bernhard Rust (Minister of Science, Education and Public Instruction), Albert Speer (Minister for Armaments and War Production), Herbert Backe (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Otto Georg Thierack (Minister of Justice), Julius Heinrich Dorpmüller (Minister of Transportation), Dr. Hans Frank (Reich Minister without Portfolio and Governor General of the Government General [Poland]), Wilhelm Ohnesorge (Minister for Post and Telegraph), Walter Funk (Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank), Dr. Robert Ley (Councilor of Prussian State, Organization Leader of the National Socialist Party and Leader of the Labor Front), Dr. Karl Hermann Frank (Reich Minister and State Secretary of the Protectorates), Arthur Axmann (Leader of the Hitler Youth Organization), Alfred Rosenberg (Head of Party Foreign Political Office and Minister for the Occupied Territories in the East) and Walter Scheppmann (Leader of the SA).

Others working with the Government but not regarded as Nazi Party leaders are: Baron Konstantin von Neurath (President of the Privy Council), Count Schwerin von Krosigk (Minister of Finance), Franz Seldte (Minister of Labor), Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel (Chief of Staff), Hans Heinrich Lammers (Reich Minister and Chief of Reich Chancery) and Dr. Otto Meissner (Minister of State and Chief of the Praesidial Chancery of the Chancellor).

On August 30, 1939, a Ministerial Council for Defense of the Reich was formed by decree of Chancellor Hitler. Its members now are: Field Marshal Goering (Chairman), Martin Bormann, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Dr. Walther Funk, Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers and Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press in Germany has been "coördinated," and thus ceases to have any political affiliations other than National Socialist.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Das Schwarze Korps . . .	Organ of the SS.	Gunter d'Alquen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Angriff . . .	Berlin organ of Labor Front.	Kurt Kränzlein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung	Daily; publishes texts of laws and official announcements, also articles, summaries, etc.	Dr. Karl Silex (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger		
Kölnische Zeitung (Cologne)		Dr. Alfred Neven Doumont (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hamburger Fremdenblatt. . (Hamburg)		Dr. Johann Schäfer (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Sven von Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten (Leipzig)		Edgar Herfurth & Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Hamburger Tageblatt . . . (Hamburg)		Dr. Hans Drexler (<i>Ed.</i>) Hermann Okrass (<i>Ed.</i>)
Münchner Neueste Nachrichten (Munich)		Dr. Giselher Wirsing (<i>Ed.</i>)
Völkischer Beobachter . . . (Munich and Berlin)	Organ of National Socialist Party.	Franz Eher Nachf. G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Alfred Rosenberg and Wilhelm Weiss (<i>Eds.</i>) Hans Ruban (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Deutsche Volkswirtschaft . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	
Das Reich (weekly) . . .	Sponsored by Propaganda Ministry; large circulation.	Deutscher Verlag (<i>Pub.</i>) E. Mündler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Stürmer (weekly) . . .	Anti-Semitic organ.	Julius Streicher (<i>Pub.</i>) Ernst Hiemer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik . .	Geographical.	Prof. Dr. Karl Haushofer (<i>Ed.</i>) Wilhelm Ziegler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Politik . . .		

NEWS AGENCIES

Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau	Official.	Deutsches Nachrichten Büro G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Otto Mejer (<i>Director General</i>)
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AUSTRIAN PRESS

Published in Vienna

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Neues Wiener Tageblatt . .	Old established; large circulation; represents financial and middle-class interest.	Steyrermuehl A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Wiener Neueste Nachrichten .	Nazi daily.	Dr. Richard Turba (<i>Pub.</i>)
Völkischer Beobachter . . .	Political daily.	Hans Troppert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Boerse (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Kronos Verlag A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>)

Provincial Newspapers in Austria

Grazer Tagespost (Graz) . .	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Zaversky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Klagenfurter Freie Stimmen . (Klagenfurt)	Anti-semitic.	Dr. Heinz Paller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oberdianen Zeitung (Linz)	Nazi.	Herbert Caspers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Innsbrucker Nachrichten . . (Innsbruck)	Anti-semitic.	Ernst Kainrath (<i>Ed.</i>)
Salzburger Zeitung (Salzburg)	Nazi.	Otto Haendle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heimatblatt (Wels)	Nazi.	H. Jungreuthmayer (<i>Ed.</i>)

UNITED KINGDOM OF
GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND*

Capital: London
Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)
Population: 47,755,000 (1941 estimate including Northern Ireland)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936,
on the abdication of Edward VIII

Cabinet

National

Assumed office in November, 1935; widened as National Govern-
ment to include Labor and Liberal opposition in
May, 1940

Prime Minister

WINSTON CHURCHILL (CONSERVATIVE)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Lords)

Lord Chancellor: VISCOUNT SIMON (Liberal National)

Peers of the Royal Blood	3
Dukes	20
Marquesses	28
Earls	129
Viscounts	87
Barons	481
Scottish Representative Peers	16
Irish Representative Peers	11
Archbishops	2
Bishops	24
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 801

Note: Party alignment in the House of Lords is not definitely fixed. Present membership is divided as follows: 420 (Conservative); 63 (Liberal); 15 (Liberal National); 16 (Labour); 6 (National Labour); 1 (National); 1 (Independent); the remainder have no party connections; 31 are minors. Attendance is seldom more than 100, with an overwhelming Conservative majority.

* See also section on Northern Ireland, on page 81.

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Last general election November, 1935, for five-year term, prolonged annually for a year in November, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944. 212 by-elections have been held since 1935.

SPEAKER: COL. RT. HON. DOUGLAS CLIFTON BROWN (Conservative)

*Parties and Leaders**Representation***Government**

Conservative (Winston Churchill)	362
Labour (Socialist) (C. R. Attlee)	166
Liberal National (Viscount Simon)	28
Liberal (Sir Archibald Sinclair)	18
National Labour (Malcolm MacDonald)	5
National.	4

583

Opposition

Independent	21
Independent Labour (Socialist).	4
Independent Labour Party (James Maxton)	3
Common Wealth	3
Communist	1

32

Total 615

Note: In the general election of November, 1935, the polling at contested elections was: Government — Conservatives 10,496,300; Liberal Nationals 887,331; National Labour 339,811; Independent Nationals 86,716. Opposition — Labour 8,325,491; Independent Labour 139,577; Liberals (including Independent Liberals) 1,422,116; Independents 272,595; Communist 27,117.

Immediately following the declaration of war on Germany on September 3, 1939, Neville Chamberlain, the then Prime Minister, set up a small War Cabinet of nine members to replace the former Cabinet of 22 Ministers. Mr. Chamberlain resigned as Prime Minister in May, 1940, and was succeeded by Winston Churchill. The War Cabinet now comprises the following:

Winston Churchill (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defense), C. R. Attlee (Lord President of the Council and Deputy Prime Minister), Anthony Eden (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Leader of the House of Commons), Sir John Anderson (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Oliver Lyttelton (Minister of Production), Ernest Bevin (Minister of Labor and National Service), Lord Woolton (Minister of Reconstruction) and Herbert Morrison (Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Minister of Home Security).

The following heads of Government Departments are not members of the Cabinet, although in peacetime they would be in the Cabinet:

A. V. Alexander (Admiralty), R. S. Hudson (Agriculture and Fisheries), Sir Archibald Sinclair (Air), Sir Stafford Cripps (Aircraft Production), Col. Oliver Stanley (Colonies), Ernest Brown (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Lord Cranborne (Dominions), R. A. Butler (Education), Col. J. J. Llewellyn (Food), Major Gwilym Lloyd George (Fuel and Power), H. U. Wink (Health), Leopold Amery (India and Burma), Brendan Bracken (Information), Sir Donald Somervell (Attorney-General), James Reid (Lord Advocate), Sir David Maxwell Fyfe (Solicitor-General), Sir David King Murray (Solicitor-

General for Scotland), Lord Simon (Lord Chancellor), Lord Beaverbrook (Lord Privy Seal), Lord Cherwell (Paymaster General), Sir Walter Womersley (Pensions), Capt. Harry Crookshank (Postmaster-General), Tom Johnston (Scotland), Sir Andrew Duncan (Supply), William S. Morrison (Town and Country Planning), Hugh Dalton (Trade), Sir James Grigg (War), Lord Leathers (War Transport), Duncan Sandys (Works and Planning), Richard K. Law (Minister of State), Sir William Jewitt (Social Security) and Lord Swinton (Civil Aviation).

Also the following Ministers Resident abroad: Harold Macmillan (Minister Resident at Allied Headquarters, North-West Africa), Sir Edward Grigg (Minister Resident in the Middle East), Ben Smith (Minister Resident in Washington for Supply) and Capt. Harold Balfour (Minister Resident in West Africa).

The War Cabinet is responsible for the coördination of all branches of the nation's war effort and for carrying on the war to the utmost ability of the country. It is assisted in these duties by Committees of Ministers usually presided over by a member of the Cabinet.

Coöperation with the governments of the Dominions has been continuous. Ministerial representatives of each Dominion and India came to London to consult with Ministers of the British Government as to the best method whereby Britain and the Dominions could each progressively make their most effective contribution to the common cause by way of man power and material resources. This coöperation is being carried on by the Dominion High Commissions assisted by military and economic specialists.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Parties Supporting the National Government

For the history of the National Government (formed August 25, 1931) and the alignment of parties see previous issues of this POLITICAL HANDBOOK.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Likewise called the Unionist Party; forms the large majority of the supporters of the National Government; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries; opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions; opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights.

Leaders: Winston Churchill (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Minister of Defense), Viscount Halifax (Ambassador to the United States), Anthony Eden (Foreign Secretary), Oliver Lyttelton (Minister of Production), Oliver Stanley (Colonies), W. S. Morrison (Town and Country Planning), Earl Winterton, R. A. Butler (Education), Ralph Assheton (Chairman of Party Organization), R. S. Hudson (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries), Viscount Cranborne (Dominions), Lord Swinton (Civil Aviation), A. Duff Cooper, the Marquess of Londonderry, Col. J. J. Llewellyn (Minister of Food) and Hon. G. Stuart (Joint Chief Whip).

LABOUR PARTY (Socialist): Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist, and coöperative societies) and local organizations (constituency and local labour parties), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labour candidates; also has an agreement with the Coöperative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in coöperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labour Party.

Labour is a full partner in the National Government, whose war aims it supports. It subscribes wholeheartedly to President Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms" and to the principles of the Atlantic Charter. It seeks at home "planned production for common use" in order to provide full employment, to rebuild a better Britain, to provide social services to ensure adequate health, nutrition, and care in old age for everybody, and to provide full educational opportunities for all. It holds that the future economic and social prosperity of British citizens is bound up with the prosperity of all peoples: therefore it will endeavour to promote a higher international standard of living. The Labour Party holds that in all colonial territories the primary object of the administration must be the well-being, education and development of the native inhabitants, and their training in every possible way, so that they may be able in the shortest possible time to govern themselves. In the interim mineral and other resources should be operated as government concerns in trusteeship for the native community. Labour holds that the aggressor nations, after military defeat, must be disarmed and kept disarmed; that the principle of collective security against aggression must be given its appropriate methods and institutions; that there must not be any attempt to impose a peace of revenge upon the defeated enemy countries, or terms which deprive them of the right to that well-being which is the due reward of capacity and energy exercised in a peaceful way for peaceful ends.

Leaders: C. R. Attlee (Deputy Prime Minister), Arthur Greenwood (Treasurer of the Labour Party), Ernest Bevin (Minister of Labour and National Service), Herbert Morrison (Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Minister of Home Security), Lord Addison (Leader in the House of Lords), Hugh Dalton (President of the Board of Trade), A. V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty), Tom Johnson (Secretary of State for Scotland), Earl of Listowel, W. Whiteley (Joint Chief Whip), Ellen Wilkinson (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Home Security), P. J. Noel-Baker (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of War Transport), James Walker, Harold Laski, Barbara Gould and J. S. Middleton (Secretary of the Party).

LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY: Originally composed of a group of Liberal Members of Parliament who believed that the National Government should have complete freedom in approaching national problems without restraint of party views. Formed a separate party in 1933 after the Liberals supporting Sir Herbert Samuel (afterwards Viscount Samuel) had gone into opposition.

Leaders: Viscount Simon (Lord Chancellor), Ernest Brown (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), E. L. Burgin, Sir Andrew Duncan (Minister of Supply), Sir Geoffrey Shakespeare, Lord Hutchison of Montrose, R. H. Bernays and Lord Teviot.

NATIONAL LABOUR: The National Labour group was originally formed of those Labour Ministers and members, and their supporters, who helped in 1931 to establish the National Government.

Leaders: Malcolm MacDonald (High Commissioner in Canada) and Harold Nicolson.

NATIONALS (not actually a party): Individual members support the government. They include Sir John Anderson (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Sir Andrew Duncan (Minister of Supply) and Sir James Grigg (War Secretary).

LIBERAL PARTY: Successor to Whig Party. The former Independent (Lloyd

George) Liberals rejoined the Liberal Party when Parliament convened after the 1935 election. The Liberal Party joined the National Government in May, 1940.

The Liberal Party regards its first aim in the War as the utter destruction both of Nazi-Germany, because it is the irreconcilable enemy of freedom, and of German designs on the hegemony of Europe, because those designs have been the cause of five wars in the last seventy-five years, in all of which Germany was the aggressor. After the war it hopes that victors, vanquished and neutrals will share in the work of creating a new order and in the responsibility of maintaining it. It demands that the injuries done to the Poles and Czechoslovaks should be repaid, that the people of Austria should be enabled to decide their own fate. It does not desire territory from Germany or to humiliate or impoverish that country. It regards it as essential that Britain must have permanent security from the recurring horror of war.

Leaders: Sir Archibald Sinclair (Minister for Air), Sir Percy Harris, Viscount Samuel (Leader in the House of Lords), David Lloyd George, Major G. Lloyd George (Minister for Fuel and Power), Harcourt Johnstone (Secretary for Overseas Trade), Graham White and D. M. Foot (Parliamentary Secretary, Economic Warfare).

Parties Opposing the Government

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY: A small group advocating more direct advance toward socialism; opposed to the war and the political truce.

Leaders: James Maxton, J. McGovern, Campbell Stephen and A. Fenner Brockway.

COMMUNIST PARTY: In 1935 elections the Party elected one member (W. Gallacher) of the House of Commons. Supports the Government on War issues.

COMMON WEALTH MOVEMENT: A movement advocating the common ownership of all the great resources.

Leaders: Sir Richard Acland, Hugh Lawson, J. E. Loverseed, Tom Winbringham, and Alan P. Good.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
I. DAILIES — LONDON		
Daily Express 2,825,138 *	Independent; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) A. Christiansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Herald 1,750,000	Labour.	Odhams Press, Ltd. and Trade Union Congress (<i>Prop.</i>) Percy Cudlipp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Mail 1,416,192	Independent.	Lord Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) S. Horniblow (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Mirror 2,000,000	Independent; anti-Conservative.	Daily Mirror Newspaper Ltd. C. E. Thomas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Sketch 781,278	Conservative.	Kemsley Newspapers Ltd. Sidney Carroll (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Daily Telegraph & Morning Post 700,795	Independent Conservative.	Lord Camrose (<i>Prop.</i>) Arthur E. Watson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Worker 96,000	Communist.	British section of the 3d International (<i>Pub.</i>) W. Rust (<i>Ed.</i>)

*The circulation figures are taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1944.*

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Evening News 1,002,436	Independent.	Lord Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) Guy Schofield (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Standard 588,842	Independent; Conservative tendency; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Sydney R. Elliott (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial News	Independent.	Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Eyre & Spottiswoode (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Hargreaves Parkinson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Times	Independent.	Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling interest</i>) A. G. Cole (<i>Acting Ed.</i>)
News Chronicle 1,306,750	Liberal.	Daily News Ltd., L. J. Cadbury (<i>Chairman</i>) Gerald Barry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (evening) 600,000	Liberal.	Sir Walter Layton (<i>Chairman</i>) A. Cranfield (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times 178,000	Very influential; independent; moderate Conservative; correspondence from men of all parties.	Col. J. J. Astor, J. Walter (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) R. M. Barrington-Ward (<i>Ed.</i>)

II. DAILIES — ENGLAND AND WALES

Birmingham Post (Birmingham)	Conservative.	L. P. Hadley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Observer (Bradford)	Liberal.	S. Oddy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Mail (Cardiff)	Conservative.	D. R. Presser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Post (Leeds)	Conservative.	Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper, Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) W. L. Andrews (<i>Ed.</i>) John Macleay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liverpool Daily Post (Liverpool)	Independent Liberal.	
Daily Dispatch (Manchester)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers, Lord Kemsley (<i>Chairman</i>) A. Nicol (<i>Ed.</i>) A. P. Wadsworth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian (Manchester)	Advanced Liberal; influential newspaper; well informed on foreign affairs.	
Newcastle Journal and North Mail (Newcastle)	Conservative.	J. C. Grant (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Morning News (Plymouth)	Independent.	J. L. Palmer (<i>Acting Editor-in-Chief</i>)
Telegraph and Independent (Sheffield)	Conservative.	Subsidiary of Allied Newspapers. F. K. Gardiner (<i>Ed.</i>) A. Cobham (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Herald (York)	Conservative.	

III. DAILIES — SCOTLAND

Aberdeen Press and Journal (Aberdeen)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers (Lord Kemsley) (<i>Props.</i>) W. Veitch (<i>Ed. in Chief</i>)
Scotsman (Edinburgh)	Conservative.	John Ritchie & Co. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) George A. Waters (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Record (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative.	Associated Company and Allied Newspapers. C. B. Livingstone (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glasgow Herald (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative; moderate.	George Outram & Co., Ltd. W. D. Robieson (<i>Ed.</i>)

IV. NEWSPAPER GROUPS

There are six newspaper concerns in Great Britain which might be called "trusts" in the loose sense that they are combines, controlled by financial corporations or "chains" which have no particularly local basis. These with the number of newspapers they control are:

Associated Newspapers (Rothermere) controlling 2 national newspapers, 1 London evening, 10 provincial evening papers in 9 towns, and 8 weeklies.

Kemsley Newspapers controlling 5 national newspapers and 13 provincial (5 morning, 6 evening and 2 Sunday papers in 6 towns).

Westminster Press Newspapers controlling 13 provincial (4 morning, 8 evening and 1 Sunday paper in 8 towns), and 22 weeklies.

London Express Newspapers Limited (Beaverbrook) controlling 2 national (1 morning and 1 Sunday), 2 provincial (1 morning and 1 evening), and 1 London evening.

Provincial Newspapers Limited controlling 4 provincial evening papers in 4 towns and 7 weeklies.

Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers controlling 3 provincial evening papers in 3 towns.

(The last two named are by comparison small concerns, included because their properties are not on a local basis. *Southern Newspapers Ltd.*, are not included as a trust because, although they own 3 provincial papers in 3 towns, these are all within a comparatively small area in the same district.)

V. PERIODICALS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Economist (weekly) . . .	Independent, moderately Liberal; more financial and statistical than political.	Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd., and individual shareholders as to ensure editorial independence. Geoffrey Crowther (<i>Ed.</i>) William J. Brittain (<i>Ed.</i>)
Great Britain and the East .	Devoted to British interests in the Near, Middle, and Far East.	
Illustrated London News .	Conservative.	Bruce S. Ingram (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune	Socialist.	Aneurin Bevan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian . . .	Liberal.	H. Lockett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weekly (Manchester)		
New Statesman & Nation .	Independent; radical, with Labour tendency.	Kingsley Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
News of the World . . .	Independent.	Maj. Percy Davies (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly on Sunday)		
Observer	Independent; Conservative; influential.	Viscount Astor (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Ivor Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly on Sunday)		
People (weekly on Sunday) .	Independent.	Odhams Press (<i>Prop.</i>) H. Ainsworth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Punch	Humorous.	E. V. Knox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reynolds (weekly). . . .	Coöperative.	W. R. Richardson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (weekly). . . .	Non-partisan; Conservative tendency.	H. Wilson Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statist (weekly)	Financial and economic.	Patrick FitzGerald (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Chronicle and Sunday Referee (weekly)	Independent.	Allied Newspapers (<i>Prop.</i>) J. W. Drawbell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Dispatch (weekly) .	Independent; Imperialist.	Lord Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Charles Eade (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Express (weekly) . .	Independent; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. R. Gordon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Graphic (weekly). .	Independent.	Allied Newspapers (Lord Kemsley) (<i>Props.</i>) R. Simpson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Mail (Glasgow) . .	Conservative.	Lord Kemsley (<i>Chairman</i>) D. Sutherland (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Sunday Pictorial (weekly) .	Independent.	Stuart Campbell (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Sunday Times (weekly) . . .	Independent; influential.	Lord Kemsley (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Allied Newspapers Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) W. W. Hadley (<i>Ed.</i>) Viscountess Rhondda (<i>Ed.</i>) J. E. McInnes (<i>Ed.</i>) Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) Hugh Latimer (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. G. P. Gooch, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett (<i>Eds.</i>) Viscountess Milner (<i>Prop.</i>) John Armitage (<i>Ed.</i>) R. Palme Dutt (<i>Ed.</i>) F. A. Voigt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Time and Tide (weekly) . . .	Independent Liberal.	
Times Weekly Edition . . .	Independent; Conservative.	
Bulletin of International News (fortnightly)	Independent; international affairs.	
Contemporary Review. (monthly)	Liberal.	
National Review (monthly) .	Imperialist; Conservative.	
Fortnightly (monthly) . . .	Independent.	
Labour (monthly)	Communist.	
Nineteenth Century and After (monthly)	Independent.	
Onlooker (monthly)	Conservative.	Conservative Central Office (<i>Pub.</i>) E. Hulton (<i>Ed.</i>) Royal Economic Society (<i>Pub.</i>) Lord Keynes (<i>Ed.</i>) Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) Margaret Cleeve (<i>Ed.</i>) Leonard Woolf (<i>Ed.</i>) Sir John Murray (<i>Ed.</i>) H. V. Hodson (<i>Ed.</i>)
World Review (monthly) . .	Independent.	
Economic Journal	Economic.	
(quarterly)		
International Affairs	Independent; international relations.	
(quarterly)		
Political Quarterly	Progressive.	
Quarterly Review	Political and general.	
The Round Table (quarterly)	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	
Cornhill Magazine	Literary.	Peter Quennell (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Thrice yearly)		

NEWS AGENCIES

British United Press, Ltd. . .	Independent.	Hugh Baillie (<i>Pres.</i>) Frank Fisher (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) C. Wills (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Philip E. Burn (<i>Ed.</i>) E. W. Davies (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) H. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>) Owned jointly by the Press Association and the Newspaper Proprietors Association. Ralph Deakin, Malcolm Graham, A. McLean Ewing, John R. Scott, H. N. Heywood and R. J. Prew (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd.	Independent.	
Press Assn., Ltd.	Independent.	
Reuters, Ltd.	Independent.	

NORTHERN IRELAND

Capital: Belfast

Area: 5,450 square miles

Population: 1,279,753 (1937 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Born in 1895; proclaimed King December 12, 1936

The Government of Northern Ireland was established in conformity with the provisions of the "Government of Ireland Act of 1920" (sometimes referred to as the Irish Home Rule Bill of 1920). This Act which was passed by the Imperial Parliament grants certain powers to the Government of Northern Ireland. The powers granted by this Act are comparable to those of a State in the American Federal Union. The Government consists of a Governor, who represents the King, a Cabinet and a legislative branch consisting of a Senate and a House of Commons. The organization of the Government is almost identical to that of the Imperial Government in London.

In addition to the semi-independent status of the Government of Northern Ireland in the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland is represented in the United Kingdom Parliament in London by 13 elective members.

Governor

DUKE OF ABERCORN

Appointed in 1922

Prime Minister

SIR BASIL STANLAKE BROOKE

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

The Mayors of Belfast and Londonderry and 24 members elected by the House of Commons.

Number of members 26

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Last general election, February 9, 1938, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Unionists	38
Nationalists	6
Labour	2
Independent Unionists	2
Independent Farmer	1
Commonwealth Labour	1
Unofficial Unionist	1
Vacancies (Nationalist)	1

Total 52

THE CABINET

The composition of the cabinet is as follows: Sir Basil Stanlake Brooke (Prime Minister, Commerce, and Production), Major J. M. Sinclair (Finance), J. W. Warnock (Home Affairs), H. C. Midgley (Labor), Robert Moore (Agriculture), Lt. Col. S. H. Hall-Thompson (Education), William Grant (Health and Local Government) and Sir Roland Nugent (without Portfolio).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Belfast News-Letter . . .	Unionist.	Belfast News-Letter, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>), W. H. McKee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Belfast Telegraph (evening) .	Unionist.	W. & G. Baird, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Robert M. Sayers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish News and Belfast Morning News	Nationalist.	Irish News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Robert Kirkwood (<i>Ed.</i>)
Northern Whig and Belfast Post	Unionist.	Northern Whig, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Bruce Proudfoot (<i>Ed.</i>)

GREECE*

Capital: Athens

Area: 50,270 square miles

Population: 7,200,000 (1941 estimate)

Ruler

KING GEORGE II

Born in 1890; succeeded to throne September 22, 1922

Regent

ARCHBISHOP DAMASKINOS OF ATHENS

Appointed by the King on December 30, 1944

Cabinet

Formed in Athens following EAM Party revolt against Papandreou Government and appointment of Regent

Took office January 3, 1945

Premier

GENERAL NICHOLAS PLASTIRAS

PARLIAMENT

Abolished by Royal Decree of August 4, 1936

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

After the return of the King in 1935, Parliament was dissolved, and the new elections, held January 26, 1936, gave 143 seats to the Venizelists, 141 to the anti-Venizelist groups and 15 to the Communists. As neither major group was able to form a cabinet or to agree with its opponents on a coalition, the non-partisan cabinet of Premier Demerdjis was continued in office, with General John Metaxas as Secretary of War. Deaths followed in fairly rapid succession of the ex-Regent, General Kondylis, Mr. Venizelos, Premier Demerdjis, and the ex-Premier and Leader of the Populist Party, Mr. Tsaldaris. Gen. Metaxas was appointed Premier on April 13, 1936, the non-party cabinet continuing in office, and he secured authority from Parliament to govern by decree until October, 1936. Meanwhile, on August 4, 1936, Royal decrees were issued dissolving Parliament and suspending the constitutional rights of citizens. All laws have since been enacted by Royal decree. All political parties were abolished.

On October 28, 1940, General Metaxas rejected an Italian ultimatum, and Greece was invaded over the Albanian frontier. The Greek Army soon took the initiative and effectively repulsed the Italian attack, being in occupation of one-third of Albania when Germany invaded Greece over the Bulgarian frontier

* Greece was invaded by Germany in April, 1941. The King removed his government to Crete on April 23, 1941, thence to Egypt and finally to Great Britain, where he arrived on September 22, 1941. Athens was liberated on October 13, 1944, and the Government (but not the King) returned on October 17, 1944.

on April 6, 1941. M. Koryzis, who succeeded to the Premiership on the death of General Metaxas on January 29, 1941, rejected the German ultimatum. German mechanized divisions, advancing rapidly from the North, occupied Salonica on April 9, and in spite of determined and fierce resistance from Greek and British and Imperial Forces which had been landed in Greece, entered Athens on April 27. The King and the Greek Government — formed by M. Tsouderos on April 21st, 1941, after the death of M. Koryzis — escaped to Crete, where the Greek forces fought until the end of May, thence to Egypt, and finally proceeded via South Africa to Great Britain, arriving there on September 22, 1941.

Premier Emanuel Tsouderos resigned on April 3, 1944, advising the King to give the Premiership to Mr. Sophocles Venizelos. The King was absent in London and Mr. Venizelos was unable to take over until April 14, after a short interim of Government by Mr. George Roussos. Mr. Venizelos' service Cabinet was superseded by that of Mr. George Papandreou on April 26. Under his leadership a conference of all Greek party leaders, who expressly left Greece in order to participate in this assembly, convened at Lebanon, in Syria, from May 17 to May 31. The Lebanon charter resulting from this meeting was signed by representatives of all Greek parties and on June 8 the formation of a new Government of National Unity, under Mr. George Papandreou, was announced. This coalition government was completed on August 19 when members of the political Committee in Greece of the EAM organization (National Liberation Front) and the Communist Party agreed to participate in the Government. With the liberation of Athens (October 13), following the fighting of Greek patriots and British troops against the Germans, the Government of Mr. Papandreou returned from London to the Greek capital on October 17, where on October 24 a new Government of National Unity under Mr. George Papandreou was formed. On December 2, 1944, all six ministers of the EAM resigned and fighting broke out between left wing resistance forces and British troops. This led to the appointment of the Regent and the fall of the Papandreou Cabinet.

The members of the Cabinet are: General Nicholas Plastiras (Premier, War, Navy, Air and Merchant Marine), John Sofianopoulos (Foreign Affairs), George Sideris (Finance), Nicolas Colyas (Justice, Health and Social Welfare), Pericles Rhallis (Education and Interior), John Glavanis (Agriculture and National Economy), General Lucas Sakelaropoulos (Communications); and the following Under-Secretaries: Leonidas Spais (War), General Theodore Conduriotis (Navy), Wing Commander Peter Cilos (Air) and George Melas (Foreign Affairs). Michael Mavrocordatos is Under Secretary to the Premier.

NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT (EAM): A coalition of liberal and left-wing parties; includes Communist, Socialist, Union of Popular Democrats, Agrarian, Social Workers, Greek Socialist Union, Social Democracy, and Workers and Peasants parties. The National Popular Liberation Army (ELAS) is the military wing of the EAM and is commanded by Gen. Stephen Sarafis.

LIBERAL PARTY: The Liberals were once the largest political group in Greece. Some are now in the EAM, some in the Government and the rest split into many other groupings.

Leader: Themistocles Sophoulis.

COMMUNIST PARTY (KKE): An influential party within the EAM.

Leader: George Siantos (Secretary of Party).

HELLENIC DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL ARMY (EDES): Composed of National Democrats (conservative elements) with nationalistic and royalist sympathies; led by General Napoleon Zervas.

At the last popular elections in Greece in 1936 there were eight large parties: Communist, Liberal, Progressive, Peasant-Agrarian, Union, Democratic-Union, Popular and Free-Thinkers.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press was only recently freed from Axis domination. Doubtless many of the proprietors and editors listed below have been removed or have resigned.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acropolis	N. B. Botsis (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Athinaica Nea	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
	Dem. Fteris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eleftheron Vima	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
	G. Syriotis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ethnos (evening)	C. N. Economides (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Hellenicon Mellon	N. P. Efstratiou (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hestia (evening)	A. and K. Kyrou (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Kathemerini	G. A. Vlachos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Messenger d'Athènes (in French)	Jane Z. Stephanopoli (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Proia	St. J. Pesmazoglou (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Typos (evening)	N. Kraniotakis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vradini (evening)	Leon Bortolis (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
	C. D. Frangopoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neologos (Patras)	John Papandropoulos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Progrès (in French) (Salonica)	S. E. Modiano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Makedonia (Salonica)	J. & G. Dellides (<i>Props.</i>)
Phos (Salonica)	D. Rizos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Economikos Tachydromos	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
(weekly)	Geo. Exindaris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economologos (weekly)	M. Ailianos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Neos Cosmos (weekly)	A. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Economica Nea (monthly)	Theo. Rozos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence D'Athènes	B. Vekiarelis (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Editor's Union	C. Moraitinis
Association des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Gabriel H. Bronnaire (<i>Pres.</i>)

GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala
Area: 45,452 square miles
Population: 3,283,209 (1940 census)

Revolutionary Junta

JORGE TORIELLO GARRIDO, MAJOR FRANCISCO ARANA AND CAP-
TAIN JACOBO ARBENZ
Assumed office after revolution of October 20, 1944

President Elect

JUAN JOSÉ ARÉVALO
Elected in December, 1944, to assume office March 15, 1945 for
four-year term

Cabinet

Appointed October 20, 1944

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: MANUEL GALICH (Frente Popular Libertador)
Number of Members 76

The Assembly was dissolved in October, 1944 and new elections held on No-
vember 3, 4 and 5. In addition, elections for a Constitutional
Congress were held in December, 1944.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

During the period of campaigning which led up to the Presidential elections of December 17 to 19, 1944, all political parties were new and essentially subordinate in principles and platforms to the candidacy of individuals. It is possible, now that the elections are over, that even the principal parties supporting the winning candidate will lose their cohesion or at least may lose identity as a group advocating any but the most general principles of liberty and freedom and democracy. A constitutional Assembly will convene in January, 1945, and it is expected that the amended Constitution will provide machinery for the registration of political parties and their platforms. The political parties which now seem most likely to continue as such are:

Frente Popular Libertador, the student political party. This group may continue to have support from the smaller Renovación Nacional, the teachers' political party. If this combination were to continue, it might likewise have the support of the Unión Cívica Guatemalteca, a group which describes itself as a kind of civic improvement organization, and the Vanguardia Nacional, a leftist political group.

When the winning Presidential candidate, Dr. Juan José Arévalo, had become the candidate of the first two of these groups, he issued a platform which provided, in *foreign policy*, for coöperation in the cause of the democracies and study and solution of post-war problems, and in *domestic policy* for broad and

detailed reforms, including Constitutional reform that would definitely separate legislative and judicial powers from the Executive and would improve the economic and social conditions of the country.

Leaders of the combined FPL and RN: Juan José Orozco Posadas, Carlos Leonidas Acevedo, Manuel Galich, Julio César Mendez and Mario Mendez Montenegro. *Leaders of the UCG:* Jorge Toriello Garrido, Jorge García Granados and Roberto Arzu Cobos. *Leaders of the VN:* José Castañeda, Alfonso Solórzano, Enrique Muñoz Meany, Alfonso Orantes and Ismael Mendez Zebadúa.

The strongest of the political groups supporting candidates in the Presidential elections other than Dr. Arévalo, was the Frente Nacional Democrático, which supported the candidacy of Lic. Adrián Recinos, who left Washington in July, 1944 where he had been Guatemalan Ambassador for over 16 years. This group may not continue as a political party after the Presidential inauguration on March 15, 1945. Some of its members, on the other hand, might coalesce with other opposition parties.

Leaders of the FND: Adrián Recinos, Luis Coronado Lira, Carlos Teodoro Recinos and Luis Chavez N.

The members of the Cabinet are: Enrique Muñoz (Foreign Affairs), Maj. Francisco Arana (War), Juan Cordova Gerna (Government), Pedro Cofino (Agriculture), Rafael Perez Deleon (Public Works) and Gabriel Orellana (Finance).

PRESS

Papers are published in the capital city and Quetzaltenango.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Centro-América (daily)	Official gazette; founded 1880.	José Rodríguez Cerna (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Imparcial (daily)	Independent.	David Vela (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Libertador (daily)	Frente Popular Libertador.	A. Bauer Paiz (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Mercurio (3 times weekly)	Independent.	Arturo Clason M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuestro Diario (daily)	Independent.	Pedro Julio García (<i>Ed.</i>)
Proa (weekly) (Quezaltenango)	Independent.	Elsa de Barrios (<i>Ed.</i>)

HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince
Area: 10,204 square miles
Population: 3,000,000 (1938 estimate)

President

ELIE LESCOT

Elected by National Assembly, composed of Senators and
Deputies, on April 19, 1944, for seven-year term
Assumed office May 15, 1944

Cabinet

Appointed May 15, 1941

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

Eleven Senators are elected: 4 for 6 years, 4 for 4 years, 3 for 2 years; 10 are appointed by the President.

President: ALFRED NEMOURS

Number of members 22*

* Ex-president Vincent is ex-officio Senator for life.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Députés)

Entire new Chamber elected on December 15, 1940, for four-year term.

President: HUGHES BOURJOLLY

Number of members 37

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

For several years there has been no cleavage in political life in Haiti along party lines as this term is understood elsewhere; in fact there are no parties denominated as such today, and consequently no party programs outside of the President's own program. Such division as there has been among political men has been along personal lines, and has not assumed any importance.

The members of the Cabinet, called Secretaries of State, are: Vély Thébaud (Interior, Justice and National Defense), Gerard Lescot (Foreign Affairs and Religion), Maurice Dartigue (Agriculture, Labor and Public Instruction), Abel Lacroix (Finance, Commerce and National Economy) and Luc Fouché (Public Works).

There are five Under Secretaries of State as follows: Gontran Rouzier (Interior), Jacques Antoine (Foreign Affairs), Pierre Chauvet (Finance and Commerce), Antonio Vieux (Justice) and Alix Mathon (Presidency).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Haiti-Journal	Independent; pro-Lescot.	Stenio Vincent (<i>Prop.</i>) Jean Fouchard (<i>Dir.</i>)
Le Matin	Conservative; pro-Lescot.	Clément Magloire (<i>Prop.</i>)
Le Moniteur (bi-weekly)	Official.	Félix Bayard (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Le Nouvelliste	Pro-Lescot.	Ernest G. Chauvet (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
La Phalange	Catholic organ.	Luc Grimard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Soir	Independent; pro-Lescot.	Gerard de Catalogne (<i>Ed.</i>)

HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa
Area: 44,275 square miles
Population: 1,109,833 (1940 census)

President

GENERAL TIBURCIO CARÍAS ANDINO (Nationalist)
Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office February 1, 1933,
for four-year term; in 1936 extended for a further six
years and in 1939 until January 1, 1949

Cabinet

Nationalist
Appointed February 1, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

*Election of October 11, 1942. Assumed office December 5, 1942, for term ending
December 4, 1948*

President: DR. PLUTARCO MUÑOZ PINEDA

Number of members (all Nationalists) 45

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

A new Constitution for Honduras was enacted by a Constitutional Assembly on March 28, 1936. It extended the term of office of the President and Vice-President of the Republic to January 1, 1943. The new Constitution established a six-year term for the President, Vice-President and all deputies in Congress. The members of the Constitutional Assembly, who were practically all deputies, were continued in office by an article of that document up to December 4, 1942. In December, 1939, Congress approved a constitutional amendment extending the term of the President and Vice-President to January 1, 1949.

NATIONALIST PARTY (Partido Nacional, "Blues"): This Party now controls in Parliament and the cabinet has been chosen from its members. It is pursuing a program of development in the agricultural, industrial and economic fields, and in the furtherance of public education.

Leaders: Gen. Tiburcio Carías A. (President of the Republic), Dr. Silverio Lainez (Minister of Foreign Relations), Gen. Abraham Williams (Vice-President of the Republic, Minister of the Interior), Juan Manuel Galvez (Minister of War) and Medardo Zuniga (Sub-Secretary for Development, Agriculture and Labor).

LIBERAL PARTY ("Reds"): This Party now constitutes the opposition.

Leaders: Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres (formerly President of the Republic), Ing. Rafael Díaz Chávez (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Gen. Santiago Meza Cáliz (formerly President of Parliament) and Dr. Salvador Corleto (formerly Minister of Education).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Epoca	Nationalist.	Fernando Zepeda Durón (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Honduras Nueva	New tabloid.	Pedro Rivas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revista Tegucigalpa	Independent.	Alejandro Castro h., Jr. (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Diario Commercial	Independent.	Cia Editora de Honduras (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Norte	Independent.	Vidal Mejía (<i>Prop.</i>)
(San Pedro Sula)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de la Prensa Hondureña	Independent.	Fernando Zepeda Durón (<i>Pres.</i>)
Asociación Nacional de Cronistas	Independent.	Jorge Fidel Durón (<i>Pres.</i>)

HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest

Area: 35,875 square miles (1938 estimate, excluding territories annexed since that date)

Population: 9,106,252 (1938 estimate, excluding populations annexed since that date)

(In 1942, Hungary claimed an area of 65,955 sq. mi. and a population of 14,679,573)

Cabinet

Military and Non-Party

Premier

COL. GEN. BÉLA MIKLÓS

Appointed by the Provisional National Assembly on
December 23, 1944

PROVISIONAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Elected by citizens in territory liberated by the Russians, December 13-20, 1944.

President: PROF. BÉLA ZSEDÉNYI

Number of Members 230

On October 16, 1944, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Regent of Hungary was removed, and a puppet régime was set up by the Germans with Ferenc Szálasi as Acting Regent and Prime Minister and a Cabinet with a distinctly Arrowcross character. Subsequently Szálasi was proclaimed "Leader of the Nation." When the Russian Army approached Budapest this government fled to Sopron on the Austro-Hungarian border.

The Cabinet appointed by the Provisional National Assembly on December 23, 1944, includes: Col. Gen. Béla Miklós (Premier), Dr. Á. Valentini (Justice), Eric Molnár (Social Welfare), Dr. János Gyöngyössi (Foreign Affairs), Dr. Ferenc Erdei (Home Affairs), Col. Gen. János Vörös (Defense), Dr. István Vásáry (Finance), Imre Nagy (Agriculture), Ferenc Takács (Industry), Joseph Gábor (Trade) and Prof. Count Géza Teleki (Education and Religious Affairs).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to German occupation on March 19, 1944)

PARTY OF HUNGARIAN LIFE: Successor of United Party and of National Union Party; comprised great and small landowners, civil servants, and other bureaucratic elements; represented interest of classes characterized by "Christian national convictions." Sought to eliminate Jewish elements in economic life, in the press, film and theatre. Favored social reform of workers' life, aid to farmers' cooperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education and consolidation of the country on conservative evolutionary lines tending towards a corporative system. Followed a *foreign policy* based on cooperation with Germany.

Leaders: Béla Lukács (President of Party), Nicholas Kállay (former Premier), Francis Keresztes-Fischer (former Minister of Interior), Joseph Varga (former Minister of Industry and of Commerce), Eugene Szinyei-Merse (Minister of Education), Andrew Tasnády-Nagy (former Speaker of Lower Chamber), Lewis Reményi-Schneller (former Minister of Finance), General Lewis Csataj (Minister of National Defense), Louis Szász (former Minister for

Supplies), Jenő von Ghyczy (former Minister of Foreign Affairs) and László Radocsay (former Minister of Justice).

TRANSYLVANIAN PARTY: Represented the Transylvanian territory retrieved by Hungary from Rumania by the arbitration decision of August 30, 1940; its members were selected from among the local leaders of the former Hungarian minority in Rumania by the government, in such way as to represent the various strata of the population and the different professions.

Leaders: Count George Bethlen (formerly leader of the Hungarian minority in Rumania) and Baron Daniel Bánffy (former Minister of Agriculture).

ARROWCROSS PARTY: Bloc evolved by the merger of various factions standing on the basis of national socialism. Its program professed to be an adaptation of the national socialist principles to the Hungarian character and conditions; in *foreign policy* it aimed at a Greater Hungary evolved on a federal basis, a wide autonomy to be granted to any nationality in the present territory of the country or in other former Hungarian territory joining voluntarily.

Leader: Ferenc Szálasi.

REJUVENATION PARTY: Evolved from radical dissenters of the Party of Hungarian Life and of the former Upper Hungarian Party merged with the former. Its program, political, social, economic, advocated reforms more radical than those contemplated by the Hungarian Life Party; leaning towards national socialism and occasional coöperation with the Arrowcross Party. In *foreign policy* advocated full coöperation with the Germans.

Leaders: Béla Imrédy and Andrew Jaross.

SUBCARPATHIAN GROUP: Represented the Subcarpathian territory annexed by Hungary in March, 1939, its members being selected from among local Hungarian and Ruthenian leaders by the government.

Leader: Andrew Bródy.

INDEPENDENT AGRARIAN PARTY: Represented middle class and small land-owners made up to some extent of former members of the former United Party who became dissatisfied with the previous government's agrarian policy. Advocated national agrarian democracy and simplification of administration. Opposed industrial protectionism in customs policy; in *foreign policy* advocated abrogation of German alliance.

Leader: Andrew Bajcsy-Zsilinszky.

UNITED CHRISTIAN PARTY: Until 1937 known as the Christian Social Economic Party. Had a general program similar to Catholic clericals with legitimist leanings; supported by anti-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favored social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population. Party was created through amalgamation of the United Christian National Party and the Christian Social Party, followed in 1937 by the adhesion of Monsignor Grieger's group and of various non-partisan members.

Leader: Count Móric Esterházy.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represented industrial workers, and coöperated with middle-class democrats and liberals; had a moderate constitutional socialist program; affiliated with 2d International. Advocated a conciliatory *foreign policy* and compromise agreements with the neighboring "Succession States."

Leader: Charles Peyer.

CITIZENS' LIBERTY PARTY: Represented mostly Jewish middle classes, middle class town population and commercial interests; advocated liberal reforms; in *foreign policy*, abrogation of German alliance.

Leader: Dr. Charles Rassay.

LEGITIMISTS: Advocacy of restoration of Habsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto was only point of agreement. The group was not a formal party.

Leader: Count Anthony Sigray.

PRESS

(Prior to German occupation on March 19, 1944)

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Esti Ujság	Pro-Horthy-Government.	John Makkai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pest	Pro-Horthy-Government.	Ákos Bakos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Esti Kurir	Radical-liberal opposition.	Dr. Charles Rassay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Friss Ujság	Liberal.	Stephen Geréb (<i>Ed.</i>)
Függetlenség	Pro-Horthy-Government.	Dr. Michael Kolosváry-Borcsa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kis Ujság	Independent; popular.	Count Gyula Dessewffy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarország	Semi-official.	Paul Szvatkó (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Nemzet	Opposition; Christian liberal; Legitimist.	Stephen Barankovics (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarság	National Socialist.	Dr. Kálmán R. Ráttkay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Ujság	Independent; Catholic.	Dr. Ladislaus Tóth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Népszava	Radical opposition (Social Democratic); influential among working classes.	Árpád Szakasits (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung	Official organ of German ethnic group in Hungary; National Socialist.	Dr. George Goldschmidt (<i>Ed.</i>)
8 Órai Ujság	Opposition; conservative.	Count András Bethlen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pester Lloyd	Pro-Horthy-Government; in German.	George Ottlik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pesti Hírlap	Conservative; independent.	Dr. Eugene Benda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Új Magyarság	National Socialist; Anti-Semitic.	Dr. Stephen Milotay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Új Nemzedék	Independent; Catholic.	Desider Saly (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ujság	Liberal.	Lajos Pánczél (<i>Ed.</i>)
Köztelek (weekly)	Agricultural and financial.	Imre Rothmeyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Figyelő (weekly)	Pro-Horthy-Government.	Joseph Szörtsey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Szemle (monthly)	Scientific and economic.	Géza Voinovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Szemle (monthly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Count Stephen Bethlen (<i>Pres.</i>)
Magyar Külpolitika	Foreign affairs; political, and economic.	Dr. Erwin Szerlemhegyi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie (monthly)	Political, economic, literary; in French.	George Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)
Hungarian Quarterly (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary; in English.	George Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda	Semi-official news agency.	Francis Zimmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
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ICELAND

Capital: Reykjavík
Area: 39,709 square miles
Population: 123,979 (1942 census)

President

SVEINN BJÖRNSSON

Elected June 17th, 1944, for one-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed October 21, 1944

Premier

ÓLAFUR THORS

PARLIAMENT

(Althing)

President of the United Althing: GISLI SVEINSSON (Conservative)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Efri deild)

Election of October, 1942

LOWER CHAMBER

(Nedri deild)

Election of October, 1942

Speaker: STEINGRÍMUR ADALSTEINSSON (Socialist-Communist)

Speaker: JORUNDUR BRYNJOLFSSON (Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	7	Conservative	13
Progressive	5	Progressive	10
Socialist-Communist	3	Socialist-Communist	7
Social Democrat	2	Social Democrat	5
Total	17	Total	35

German troops occupied Denmark in April, 1940 and all communication with Iceland was stopped; hence the King was unable to exercise his constitutional prerogative there. Because of this, the Althing by an act of April 10, 1940, authorized the Cabinet to exercise *ad interim* the royal prerogative and to direct the foreign affairs of the country entirely independent of Denmark. By three resolutions passed by the Althing, May 17, 1941, the political union with Denmark was *de facto* dissolved. Accordingly, the office of a Regent was established by a law of June 16, 1941; he was vested with the power formerly possessed by the King.

The Act of Union with Denmark of November 30, 1918, expired December 31, 1943, and on account of the military occupation of Denmark no negotiations as to its renewal or revision were possible. The Icelandic Parliament therefore passed amendments to the constitution for establishing a republic which were to be submitted to the electorate. In fulfilment of provisions in the Act of Union, the dissolution of the personal union with Denmark was also to be put up to popular vote. The plebiscite on these two questions took place May

20 and 21, 1944, and they were approved by an overwhelming majority, nearly 100 per cent of the electorate voting. The republic was formally established June 17, 1944, and a president (Sveinn Björnsson who was acting as Regent) was elected by the Parliament to serve for one year until a president could be elected by popular vote for a four-year term. The non-partisan cabinet of Dr. Thordarson resigned in September, and on October 21, 1944, a cabinet was formed by a coalition of the Conservative, Social Democrat, and Socialist-Communist parties, two ministers from each party.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly coöperation on an extended scale.

Leaders: Hermann Jónasson (formerly Premier) and Eysteinn Jónsson (formerly Minister of Commerce).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Advocates strengthening of the national spirit and the independence of the nation. It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources. It represents the large commercial interests and the fishing interests.

Leaders: Ólafur Thors (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Pétur Magnússon (Minister of Finance and Agriculture).

SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY: Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism.

Leaders: Haraldur Gudmundsson (formerly President of Parliament), Emil Jónsson (Minister of Industry and Communications) and Finnur Jónsson (Minister of Justice and of Social Affairs).

SOCIALIST-COMMUNIST PARTY: Formed by fusion of Communists and left-wing Social Democrats. Advocates advanced socialism.

Leaders: Einar Olgeirsson (M.P.), Brynjólfur Bjarnason (Minister of Education) and Áki Jakobsson (Minister of Fisheries and Trade).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Althýdubladid	Social Democrat.	Stefán Pétursson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgunbladid	Conservative.	Jón Kjartansson and Jón Pálmasson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Thjóðviljinn	Socialist-Communist.	Sigurður Gudmundsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Visir	Conservative.	Kristján Gudlaugsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tíminn (tri-weekly)	Progressive.	Thórarinn Thórarinnsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Isafold-Vörður (weekly)	Conservative.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Frjáls verzlun (monthly)	Trade journal.	Reykjavík Business Men's Association (<i>Prop.</i>)

INDIA

Capital: New Delhi

Area: 1,581,410 square miles (British India — 865,446; Indian States — 715,964)

Population: 388,997,955 (1941 Census)

Sovereign

H. M. KING GEORGE VI, EMPEROR OF INDIA

(As Emperor, King George is the connecting link between the Indian States and British India)

Viceroy and Governor-General

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT WAVELL

Assumed office on October 20, 1943

BRITISH INDIA: GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor-General's Council in July, 1941 was expanded from seven to twelve Executive Members, and since was further expanded to sixteen Members, including the Viceroy. At present there are the following portfolios: War (the Commander-in-Chief); Representative of the Government of India at the War Cabinet in London; Education, Health and Lands; War Transport; Posts, Air and Defense; Supply; Law; Home Department; Information and Broadcasting; Commerce, Industry and Civil Supplies; Labour; Finance; Commonwealth Relations; Planning and Development; and Food. Indians on the Council now outnumber Europeans 10 to 4. The Viceroy himself holds the portfolios of the External Affairs and Political Departments, the latter in his capacity as Crown Representative and not as head of the Executive Council. Appointments are made by the Crown; members appointed from the Services must have served in India ten years. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but, as for the Governor-General himself, custom sets it at five years. The Council is not appointed as a whole, but individual members are appointed when necessary.

The Viceroy presides over the Council and is bound by its advice. He can, however, overrule it if its advice conflicts with his view of what is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council acts as Leader of the House. In the present Assembly these duties are discharged by the Information member, Sir Sultan Ahmed.

PARLIAMENT * (Central Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Council of State)
Five-year term

LOWER CHAMBER
(Legislative Assembly)
Three-year term

President: SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY (Nominated by Governor-General)	President: SIR ABDUR RAHIM
Elected 34	Elected 102†
Nominated 26	Nominated 39
(Officials — 13, others — 13)	(Officials — 20, others — 19)
Total 60	Total 141

* The Government of India Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1935, sets up a New Constitution on the basis of an All-India Federation to be introduced from a date not yet fixed and necessitating the ultimate reconstruction of the Central Legislature.

† In the election of 1937 the Congress Party and smaller supporting groups won 56 seats. The balance of power was held by the Muslim League led by M. A. Jinnah.

POLITICAL PARTIES

There are three main political parties organized on an all-India basis, besides the European group which is organized through the European Association with its branches throughout India.

The first is the Congress Party, predominantly Hindu though including in its ranks members of other communities; has an ambitious economic and social program. The party demands immediate and complete independence for India.

The second party is the Muslim League, which represents a large proportion of political Muslims. It similarly demands immediate transference of power, subject to the safeguarding of Muslim rights, on the full protection of which it insists. It demands the partition of India and the creation of a Muslim State, Pakistan, in those Provinces where there is a Muslim majority.

The third party is the Hindu Mahasabha, composed mainly of orthodox Hindus. It supports the demand for immediate transference of power, but is opposed to any partitioning of India or the safeguarding of Muslim rights at the expense of the Hindus.

CONGRESS. *Leaders:* Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (President), Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

MUSLIM LEAGUE. *Leader and President:* M. A. Jinnah.

HINDU MAHASABHA. *Leaders:* Dr. V. D. Savarkar, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee (President) and Dr. B. S. Moonje.

EUROPEANS. *Leaders:* Sir Henry Richardson and C. P. Lawson.

The National Liberal Federation has been growing numerically weaker in late years, but moderation in politics still extends over a considerable field outside its ranks. Leading Liberals are Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Dr. M. R. Jayakar.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

The Government of India Act, 1935, established provincial autonomy in the 11 Provinces of British India beginning April 1, 1937. The Legislatures consist of a Legislative Assembly (or Lower House) in each Province and a Legislative Council (or Upper House) in 6 Provinces. The names of the Chief

Ministers and the parties in control of the Governments in the Provinces where parliamentary government under the Act persists are:

ASSAM

Prime Minister: SIR MUHAMMAD SAADULLA

The Government is a coalition of Muslim League and Independents.

BENGAL

Prime Minister: SIR KHWAJA NAZIMUDDIN

The Government is a coalition of Muslim League and Independent Hindus.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

Prime Minister: SARDAR AURANGZEB KHAN

Muslim League and Sikh coalition.

PUNJAB

Prime Minister: MAJOR MALIK KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA

The Government is a coalition of Unionists, Khalsa National and National Progressive Parties.

SIND

Prime Minister: SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH

The Government is a coalition of Muslim League and Hindu Independents.

ORISSA

Prime Minister: RAJA OF PARLAKIMEDI

The Government is a coalition of Hindu and Muslim Independents.

In the other Provinces (Bihar, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Madras, and the United Provinces) the Congress Ministries resigned in October, 1939 in obedience to a resolution of the Congress Party Working Committee. This resolution was passed on the ground that the Viceroy's statement in answer to the Congress Party's invitation for a clear declaration of British war aims, particularly in their application to India, was "unsatisfactory."

In these provinces, therefore, the administration is conducted under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, by the Governors, assisted by advisers chosen from the Civil Service. The Governors are:

Bihar: SIR THOMAS RUTHERFORD

Bombay: SIR DAVID COLVILLE

Central Provinces: SIR HENRY TWYNAM

Madras: SIR ARTHUR HOPE

United Provinces: SIR MAURICE HALLETT

INDIAN STATES

The Indian States vary enormously in size and population. The most populous is Hyderabad State, with over 16,000,000 inhabitants; Kashmir State is a little larger in area but has only 4,000,000 inhabitants. At the other extreme are small States in Western India with only a few hundred inhabitants each. Government is by the personal rule of the Princes usually exercised by Executive Councils responsible to them alone. A number of States have representative institutions with more or less limited powers; these cannot, of course, compel the governments to resign but influence them by speeches, resolutions and votes. Cochin State, however, has a Minister chosen by the elected members of the Legislature from among themselves; he is responsible for his actions to the Legislature.

The Indian States as a body have a consultative institution of their own, the Chamber of Princes, which meets at New Delhi. Its functions are recommendatory and concern the Princes' rights.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Leader (Allahabad)	Liberal; nationalistic.	Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Bombay Chronicle Bombay	Congress.	Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. A. Brelvi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening News of India (Bombay)	Evening edition of "Times of India."	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times of India (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India.	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advance (Calcutta)	Pro-Congress.	Deshbandhu Publ. Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. J. Ghose (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amrita Bazar Patrika (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indians; Pro-Congress.	"A.B.P." Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Tushar Kanti Ghose (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindusthan Standard (Calcutta)	Pro-Congress.	S. C. Majumdar (<i>Prop.</i>) Hem Chandra Nag (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star of India (Calcutta)	Muslim League.	Muslim Press & Publications, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Statesman (Calcutta and Delhi)	Represents Progressive British opinion; a Delhi edition was started in 1931; largest circulation in India.	The Statesman Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) I. M. Stephens (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dawn (Delhi)	New Muslim organ.	Pothan Joseph (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Times (Delhi)	Pro-Congress.	G. D. Birla & others (<i>Prop.</i>) Devadas Gandhi (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Vanguard (Delhi)	Radical Democratic Party.	M. N. Roy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sind Observer (Karachi)	Pro-Congress.	Katauroja Punniiah (<i>Ed.</i>)
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)	British.	F. W. Bustin (<i>Atg. Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Lahore)	Nationalist.	M. Subramanyan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pioneer (Lucknow)	Representing landed interests.	The Pioneer, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. E. B. Catley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindu (Madras)	Pro-Congress; inclines toward moderation.	K. Gopalan (<i>Prop.</i>) K. Srinivasan (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Mail (Madras)	Represents English opinion.	A. A. Hayles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Capital (Weekly) (Calcutta)	The leading financial weekly in India.	Capital, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Modern Review (Monthly) (Calcutta)	Nationalist; illustrated.	
Indian Review (Monthly) (Madras)	Moderate nationalist; literary.	G. A. Natesan (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Review (Monthly) (Patna)	Advanced Liberal.	S. Sinha (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press of India (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	U. N. Sen (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Press of India (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	B. Sen Gupta (<i>Ed.</i>)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Seat: Geneva

Temporary Working Center: Montreal, Canada

Founded in 1919

The International Labor Organization was instituted by the Peace Conference of Paris (1919). It is an official association of States which seeks by international action the improvement of the conditions of labor, the raising of living standards and the furtherance of economic and social stability. The United States of America became a Member of the International Labor Organization on August 20, 1934.

The International Labor Organization consists of (a) a general Conference of the Members; (b) an International Labor Office and (c) a Governing Body of the International Labor Office.

The International Labor Conference meets normally at least once a year and each State is entitled to send four delegates, two of whom represent the Government, while the other two represent the employers' and workers' organizations respectively. The decisions of the Conference usually take the form of Draft Conventions and Recommendations, and are submitted to the competent authority in each country by the Government with a view to ratification or other action. Sixty-seven Conventions have been adopted, of which 887 ratifications by the various States Members have been registered. Seventy-three Recommendations have been adopted.

The International Labor Office is headed by a Director under the control of the Governing Body. In addition to preparing the agenda of the Governing Body and the Conference, the Office conducts research into a wide field of industrial and economic problems, collects and supplies information relating to social and industrial questions throughout the world, and issues periodical publications and various studies on aspects of these problems.

The Governing Body consists of 32 persons, 16 of whom represent the Governments, while 8 represent the employers and 8 the workers. The Governing Body usually meets four times a year, and the term of office of the members is three years. The latter are elected by the Conference, with the exception that the eight States of chief industrial importance are always entitled to appoint Government members. Special provision is made to ensure adequate representation of non-European States.

For the first eight months of the war the Office continued to function in Geneva rendering service to both belligerent and neutral countries. By July, 1940 disruption of European communications and difficulties in holding further meetings in Switzerland necessitated the establishment of a working center elsewhere. With the agreement of the Canadian Government and on the invitation of McGill University part of the staff was temporarily transferred to Montreal. At the same time the network of Branch Offices and national Correspondents in different Member countries has been strengthened so as to permit the maximum service possible in spite of a reduction in the Central Office caused by diminished wartime income.

The principal activity of the International Labor Organization during 1944 was the holding of the 26th regular session of the International Labor Conference at Philadelphia from April 20 to May 12. The meeting was the first regular session of the Conference since June, 1939, although an extraordinary session had been held in New York in October and November, 1941. The Con-

ference was attended by delegations from forty-one of the Member States of the Organization. Twenty-eight of the delegations were complete, containing two Government representatives and one representative of the workers and one of the employers. Accompanying the delegates were 228 advisers. The Conference elected Walter Nash, Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand, as its chairman, and members of the staff of the International Labor Office under Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the Office, provided the secretariat.

The decisions of the Conference were embodied in a Declaration, seven Recommendations and twenty-three resolutions. The Declaration adopted by the Conference was entitled "Declaration Concerning the Aims and Purposes of the International Labor Organization," and has become popularly known as "The Declaration of Philadelphia." This statement affirmed that the attainment of conditions in which humanity shall find it possible to exercise its right to material well-being and spiritual development "in conditions of freedom and dignity, of economic security and equal opportunity" must constitute "the central aim of national and international policy." It then declared it a responsibility of the Organization "to examine and consider all international economic and financial policies and measures in the light of this fundamental objective." The two principal resolutions proposed social provisions suitable for inclusion in the peace settlement, and recommended a series of economic policies to attain social objectives. The Recommendations outline principles to guide employment, social security and colonial social policy.

During 1944 the International Labor Office continued to provide expert assistance to governments in the drafting and administration of social legislation. Requests from the French Committee of National Liberation and the Haitian Government for personal expert assistance were complied with. A number of leading actuaries of Latin American social insurance funds met in Montreal for consultations with Office experts.

Among the Office's publications during 1944 were the following: Social Policy in Dependent Territories, the Safe Installation and Use of Abrasive Wheels, The Common Interest in International Economic Organization, World Economic Development, Constitutional Provisions Concerning Social and Economic Policy, British Joint Production Machinery, The T.V.A.: Lessons for International Application, Intergovernmental Commodity Control Agreements, and Co-operative Organizations and Post-War Relief.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE OFFICIALS

Acting Director

EDWARD J. PHELAN (Irish). Appointed Deputy Director June, 1938
Appointed Acting Director November, 1941

Assistant Director

LINDSAY ROGERS (U.S.A.). Appointed February, 1942

IRAN (PERSIA)

Capital: Tehran

Area: 628,000 square miles

Population: 12,000,000 (estimate)

Ruler

MOHAMMED REZA PAHLEVI

Born December 26, 1919

Assumed the throne on the abdication of his father,
Reza Shah Pahlevi, on September 17, 1941

Cabinet

Appointed December 3, 1944

Premier

Morteza Gholi Bayat

PARLIAMENT

(Majlis)

Election of 1943 (for two years)

Number of Members 136

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the change of régime in 1941 many so-called political parties have been appearing and disappearing, several still being in existence such as the Masses Party of Iran (Tudeh) and smaller groups which tend to form around personalities rather than principles. The functioning of the Iranian Parliament is similar to that of most constitutional monarchies.

PRESS

The following papers are all published in the capital city, daily.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ettelâat	Founded 1925.	Abbas Mass'oudi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Iran	Founded 1921.	Z. Rahnama (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kushesh	Founded 1923.	S. Safavi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Le Journal de Tehran	In French.	Djevad Mass'oudi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Mehr-e-Iran	Founded in 1941.	M. Movaqqar (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

IRAQ

Capital: Baghdad

Area: 143,000 square miles

Population: 4,500,000 (1939 estimate)

Ruler

KING FEISAL II

Born May 2, 1935; ascended throne April 4, 1939

Regent and Heir Apparent

CROWN PRINCE ABDUL ILAH

Cabinet

Appointed June 3, 1944; reformed August 29, 1944

Premier

Hamdi Al-Pachachi

PARLIAMENT

Iraq, formerly a part of the Ottoman Empire, was proclaimed an independent kingdom on August 23, 1921, when Feisal I was crowned king. Great Britain recognized the kingdom by the treaty of October 10, 1922, and assumed, at the same time, a mandate for Iraq on behalf of the League of Nations. Following the treaty of alliance of June 30, 1930, between Great Britain and Iraq, the mandate was abolished and Iraq was admitted to membership in the League of Nations on October 3, 1932.

A National Constituent Assembly was convened on March 27, 1924, and drafted a Constitution which came into force on March 21, 1925. According to its terms Iraq is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy, with a parliamentary form of government. Parliament consists of a Senate, appointed by the King, and an elected Chamber of 115 deputies. The Constitution also provides that the membership of the Senate must not exceed one fifth of the membership of the Chamber.

On April 4, 1941, Rashid Ali al-Gailani established a pro-Nazi government by a *coup d'état*. The Regent fled, but he returned at the end of May with British help. Iraq declared war on the three major Axis Powers on January 17, 1943.

PARTY PROGRAMS

No definite parties with stable organizations exist in Iraq. It has been the declared policy of the present government to re-introduce a party system.

PRESS

All papers listed are published in Baghdad in Arabic unless otherwise noted.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation, etc.</i>
Al-Akhbar	Conservative.
Sawt Al-Ahali	Leftist.
An-Nida	Arab Nationalist.
Al-Bilad	Conservative.
As-Sa'a	Shiite Conservative.
Ash-Sha'b	Leftist.
Al-Iraq	Moderate independent.
Az-Zaman	Independent.
Iraq Times (English and Arabic)	British controlled.

ITALY

Capital: Rome

Area: 119,764 square miles

Population: 45,416,000 (1942 estimate)

Ruler

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III

Born in 1869; ascended throne July 29, 1900

After the capture of Rome by the Allies the King retired in favor of his son, Crown Prince Humbert

Cabinet

Coalition of Christian Democrats, Liberals, Communists and Labor Democrats

Appointed December 12, 1944

Premier

IVANOE BONOMI

On July 25, 1943, the resignation of Benito Mussolini as head of the Italian government was announced from Rome. On July 26, Marshal Pietro Badoglio formed a new government. By decrees dated July 28, this interim government announced the dissolution of the Fascist Party and the abolition of special Fascist tribunals for the defense of the State. The Law of December 9, 1928, which provided for the creation of the Fascist Grand Council, was decreed unconstitutional and a ban was placed on all political parties.

On September 3, 1943, the date of the invasion of the Italian mainland by Allied forces, a military armistice was signed between General Dwight D. Eisenhower, as Commander-in-Chief of these forces, and Premier Badoglio. The unconditional surrender by the Italian government was formally announced in a proclamation by General Eisenhower dated September 8. A second armistice was signed on September 29, 1943, the terms of which are still secret.

The Badoglio government declared war on Germany on October 13, 1943, and the Italian king lost his titles as King of Albania and Emperor of Ethiopia in the same year. Most of the legislative and administrative activities of the present Italian government are subject to the approval of the Allied Commission in Italy, which is composed of representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom; Russia and France have non-voting members on the Allied Commission.

The cabinet at present consists of: Ivanoe Bonomi (Premier and Interior), Palmiro Togliatti (Vice-Premier), Giulio Di Rodino (Vice-Premier), Manlio Brosio (without Portfolio), Alessandro Casati (War), Adm. Raffaele de Courten (Marine), Luigi Gasparotto (Aviation), Vincenzo Arangio-Ruiz (Education), Marcello Soleri (Treasury), Mauro Scoccimarro (Occupied Territories), Mario Pesenti (Finance), Fausto Gullo (Agriculture), Alcide de Gasperi (Foreign Affairs), Umberto Tupini (Justice), Giovanni Gronchi (Industry, Commerce and Labor), Mario Cevolotto (Post and Telegraph), Meuccio Ruini (Reconstruction) and Francesco Cerabona (Transport).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Although political activities were at first put under an official ban by the Allies, they were resumed upon return of government control to the Italian government. Of the 20-odd parties now active in Italy, six (Action, Democratic Christian, Communist, Democratic Labor, Liberal, and Socialist) are of greatest importance. All are represented in the Bonomi cabinet except the Socialists (led by Pietro Nenni) and the Action party.

THE FASCIST PARTY AND GOVERNMENT

After Mussolini's fall from power in July, 1943 and his subsequent imprisonment, he was rescued by German forces on September 12, and taken to Germany. On September 15, a German broadcast announced a number of decrees said to have been signed by Mussolini by virtue of which he reasserted his leadership of Fascism in Italy and ordered the name of the Fascist National Party changed to that of the Republican Fascist Party.

On September 23, another German broadcast stated that a new Italian government had been formed, with a temporary location in southern Germany. The cabinet is headed by Mussolini as Premier and Foreign Minister and includes: Marshal Rodolfo Graziani (Defense), Dr. Edoardo Moroni (Agriculture), Domenico Arcidiacono (Communications), Angelo Parchi (Corporate Economy), Carlo Biggini (Education), Gianpietro Domenico Pellegrini (Finance), Guido Buffarini-Guidi (Interior), Fernando Mezzasoma (Popular Culture), Giuseppe Peverelli (Public Works), Piero Pisenti (Justice), A. Liverani (Communications), Lieutenant Colonel Carlo Botto (Under-Secretary for Air), Commander Ferruccio Ferreni (Under-Secretary of the Navy) and Francesco Maria Barracu (Under-Secretary to the Premier).

PRESS

Papers published in that part of Italy still under German military occupation are under German direction and control. An active underground press is in existence in this area. In the area under Allied control, several papers have been given permission to publish including the once famous *Voce Repubblicana*, organ of the Republican party.

The following list was compiled prior to Mussolini's fall from power.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Rome.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Giornale d'Italia	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro Fascista	Luigi Fontanelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Messaggero	G. Buoninsegni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo	
Popolo di Roma	Guido Baroni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tevere	T. Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna-Idea Nazionale	Umberto Guglielmotti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari)	Raffaele Gorioux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Avvenire d'Italia (Bologna)	A. Manzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Resto del Carlino (Bologna)	G. B. Sangiorgi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Regime Fascista (Cremona)	Roberto Farinacci (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nazione (Florence)	M. Maffi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale di Genova (Genoa)	Giorgio Pini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro (Genoa)	Ludovico Calda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegrafo (Leghorn)	Giovanni Ansaldo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ambrosiano (Milan)	Giulio Benedetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Corriere della Sera (Milan)	Crespi Bros. (<i>Props.</i>)
	Aldo Borelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo d'Italia (Milan)	Founded by Benito Mussolini
	Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Sera (Milan)	Gastone Gorrieri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sole (Milan)	Achille Bersellini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mattino (Naples)	Vico Pellizzari (<i>Ed.</i>)
Roma (Naples)	Carlo Nazzaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo (Trieste)	Rino Alessi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo di Trieste (Trieste)	Michele Risolo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin)	E. Bertuetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stampa (Turin)	Senator Agnelli (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Signoretti (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Echi e Commenti (weekly)	Political.	Alberto de Marinis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Illustrazione Italiana (Milan) (weekly)		Enrico Cavacchioli (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Voce d'Italia	Weekly edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia</i> .	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Meridiano di Roma	Political and literary.	P. M. Bardi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Relazioni Internazionali	International affairs.	Vittorio Verale (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Difesa della Razza	Supports Fascist race theories; anti-Semitic.	Telesio Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuova-Antologia	Political, literary, scientific.	L. Federzoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bibliografia Fascista	Bibliography of Fascism.	Emilio Bodrero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economia	Economic and sociological.	L. Livi, E. Casalini, G. Arias and V. Fresco (<i>Eds.</i>)
Gerarchia (monthly)	Political and economic.	Benito Mussolini (<i>Founder</i>) Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>) Marco Pomilio (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Azione Coloniale (weekly)	Colonial politics.	Francesco Coppola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politica (monthly)	Political.	Tomaso Sillani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rassegna Italiana (monthly)	Political and literary.	Giuseppe Bianchini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rivista Bancaria (monthly)	Financial and economic.	

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Stefani	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Roma	Semi-official.	Virginio Gayda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Volta	Economic news.	Giorgio Colombo (<i>Dir.</i>)

JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo

Area: 260,662 square miles (including Korea, Formosa and Karafuto)

Population: Japan proper, 73,114,308 (1940 census); Korea, Formosa, Karafuto, Kwangtung

Territory and Mandated Islands, 32,111,793 (1940 census)

Ruler

EMPEROR HIROHITO

Born in 1901; ascended throne December 25, 1926

Cabinet

National

Appointed July 22, 1944

Premier

GENERAL KUNIAKI KOISO

PARLIAMENT

(Teikoku-Gikai)

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Peers)

(Kizoku-in)

Members for life — about 190; elected from and by special groups for seven years — 220

President: PRINCE KUNIYUKI TOKU-GAWA

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

(Shugi-in)

Election of April 30, 1942 (for four years)

Speaker: TADAHIKO OKADA

Number of members 410 Number of members 466

THE NEW STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Although none of the old organs of constitutional government have been abolished, a revolutionary change in the operation and direction of governmental activities in Japan has taken place under an extra constitutional system known as the "new structure" which emerged during the last half of 1940 under the leadership of Prince Fumimaro Konoye. It envisages the establishment, through government impetus, of a totalitarian organization of society to function alongside the framework of the old constitutional system.

One by one all the political parties, some of which had been in existence for half a century, have been voluntarily dissolved to clear the ground for the new structure. The leading industries have approved a "Plan for a New Economic System for the People" and a "Plan of an All-Japan Industrial Federation." Public service first, abandonment of "liberalistic profit seeking," and "spontaneous and autonomous formulation of economic policy" are the professed principles of the "New Economic Order." Religious bodies, patriotic societies and numerous other manifestations of the cultural life of the nation are being unified in order that they may be controlled more easily by the State.

The members of the present cabinet are: Gen. Kuniaki Koiso (Premier), Mamoru Shigemitsu (Foreign Affairs and Greater East Asia Minister), Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama (War), Adm. Naokuni Nomura (Navy), Shigeo

Odachi (Home Affairs), Sotaro Ishiwata (Finance), Hiromasa Matsuzaka (Justice), Harushige Ninomiya (Education), Hisatada Hirose (Welfare), Shigeru Yoshida (Munitions), Toshio Shimada (Agriculture and Commerce), Yonezo Maeda (Transportation and Communications), Adm. Seizo Kobayashi (without Portfolio) and Chuji Machida, Hideo Kodama and Taketora Ogata (Ministers of State Affairs).

On October 29, 1944, Premier Koiso named a cabinet advisory group which now comprises: Toyotaro Yuki (President of the Bank of Japan), Admiral Teijiro Toyoda (President of the Japan Iron Works), Hachiro Arita (former Foreign Minister), Matsataro Shoriki (President of the Tokyo daily, *Yomiuri-Hochi*), Gen. Sanenobu Ono, Hisanobu Terai (Shipping Magnate), Kozui Otani (Buddhist Scholar), Gisuke Ayukawa, Hirotarō Ando, Nobuzo Koizumi, Matajiro Koizumi, Shunnosuke Yoshida and Shunosuke Furuta (Financier and Industrialist).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Asahi Shimbun	Large circulation; incorporates former <i>Osaka Asahi Shimbun</i> .	Seiichi Ueno (<i>Pres.</i>) Taketora Ogata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Times and Advertiser. (Also incorporates <i>Japan Chronicle</i> and <i>Japan Mail</i> .)	English-language paper; Japanese owned and edited; organ of and subsidized by Foreign Office.	Toshi Go (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Nippon Sangyo Keizai . . .	Commercial. Formerly <i>Chugai Shogyo Shimpō</i>	Tokichi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) T. Kohama (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun .	Popular; large circulation; incorporates former <i>Osaka Mainichi Shimbun</i> ; has English edition.	Shingoro Takaishi (<i>Ch.</i>) Nobutaro Okumura (<i>Pres.</i>) Motosaburo Takata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Shimbun	Formed by merger of <i>Kokumin Shimbun</i> and <i>Miyako Shimbun</i> .	N. Yamamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yomiuri Hochi Shimbun . .	Literary; fairly large circulation.	Matsutaro Shoriki (<i>Pres.</i>) Yusai Takahashi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News . . (Hsinching, Manchuria)	Founded 1908 as semi-official organ of Manchuria Railway Co.; only English language paper in Manchuria.	Toshio Ono (<i>Pres.</i>) Noboru Nakano (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Hokkai Times (Sapporo, Hokkaido)	Leading paper in Hokkaido Island.	Kiyobumi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) Tanzo Shibuya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kobe Shimbun (Kobe)	Large circulation in Kobe.	Nobuyoshi Shindo (<i>Pres.</i>) Uichi Miyamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nagoya Shimbun (Nagoya)	Large circulation in Nagoya.	Ippai Mori (<i>Pres.</i>) Kissen Kobayashi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shin Aichi (Nagoya)	Large circulation in Nagoya.	Yukichi Oshima (<i>Pres.</i>) Hitoshi Tanaka (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Yokohama Boeki Shimpō . .	Oldest paper in Yokohama; good commercial newspaper.	Tokeo Noda (<i>Pres.</i>) Wakuzo Yamamoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keijo Nippo (Keijo, Chosen)	Wide circulation in Chosen.	Tatsuo Mitearai (<i>Pres.</i>) Takeshi Takahashi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Contemporary Japan . . . (quarterly)	Political and economic; designed to inform foreign opinion and influence it favorably to Japan; subsidized by Foreign Office; in English.	Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan (<i>Pub.</i>) K. Inahara (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Domei Tsushin-sha (Japan Federated News Agency)	Official.	Inosuke Furuno (<i>Pres.</i>)
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LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seat: Geneva, Switzerland

Founded January 10, 1920

THE COVENANT

The organization and functions of the League are governed by a Covenant of twenty-six articles which formed Part I of the Treaty of Versailles and other Peace Treaties. Amendments to the Covenant require the ratification of all the members of the Council and of a majority of the Members of the League. The Covenant lays down the conditions of admission and withdrawal of States Members; the powers and procedure of the Council and the Assembly; the duties of the permanent Secretariat; provision for the reduction of armaments; a procedure for the prevention of war; a system for the pacific settlement of disputes; provision for collective action against a State that resorts to war in disregard of the Covenant; provision for the reconsideration of treaties; a charter for the administration, under international supervision, of certain undeveloped territories; provisions for the international consideration of certain social and economic questions; provisions for the direction of certain international Bureaus, and the registration of international treaties.

THE ASSEMBLY

President in Office: DR. C. J. HAMBRO (Norway)

Each Member State has one vote in the Assembly and may have up to three delegates. The Assembly normally meets annually in Geneva on the nearest Monday to September tenth. It may hold extraordinary sessions. It has power to deal with "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world." Its routine functions include laying down the program of work from year to year, voting the budget (including that of the International Labor Office and the Permanent Court of International Justice), admitting new members, and electing the non-permanent members of the Council and, with the Council, the judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Under Resolutions of the 1938 and 1939 Assemblies, special administrative and financial powers have been granted to the Supervisory Commission until the next ordinary session of the Assembly.

STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Abyssinia (Ethiopia)	Ecuador	Netherlands
Afghanistan	Egypt	New Zealand
Albania	Estonia	Norway
Argentina	Finland	Panama
Australia	France †	Persia (Iran)
Belgium	Great Britain	Poland
Bolivia	Greece	Portugal
Bulgaria	India	Siam (Thailand)
Canada	Iraq	South Africa (Union of)
China	Ireland (Eire)	Sweden
Colombia	Latvia	Switzerland
Cuba	Liberia	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Lithuania	Uruguay
Denmark	Luxembourg	Yugoslavia
Dominican Republic	Mexico	

† Notice of withdrawal given in 1941 was declared null and void by Generals Giraud and de Gaulle in 1943.

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Brazil *	Iceland	Rumania *
Chile *	Italy *	Salvador *
Costa Rica *	Japan *	San Marino
Germany *	Liechtenstein	Sa'udi Arabia
Guatemala *	Monaco	Spain *
Haiti *	Nicaragua *	United States
Honduras *	Paraguay *	U. S. S. R.†
Hungary *	Peru *	Venezuela *

* Formerly a member but withdrew

† The Council, on December 14, 1939, found that the U. S. S. R. had "placed itself outside the League."

Several of the Non-Member States coöperate in the economic and social work of the League.

THE COUNCIL

The Council is provisionally composed of thirteen States Members of which two (Great Britain and France) enjoy permanent terms and eleven are elected by the Assembly for three-year terms. Of the non-permanent members, certain States have been declared to be re-eligible for successive election; three seats have in practice been allocated to the Latin-American group of States; three seats have been allotted respectively to the Dominion group, the Nordic group and the Little Entente; and one was occupied by a member of the Near East group. China has been a member since 1936.

The Council is empowered, subject to the approval of the majority of the Assembly, to increase the number of permanent or non-permanent seats.

States Members of the Council are represented by one delegate with one vote. The Council has held 107 sessions; it normally meets three times annually — usually at Geneva — in January, May, and September, but holds extraordinary sessions when occasion requires.

The Council acts as supervisory and executive organ on the basis of the Assembly resolutions, special clauses of the Covenant, or special items in the peace treaties. It is the body to which any war or threat of war is immediately referred (Article XI of the Covenant) and the principal agency for conciliation or for inquiry and report in the case of "disputes likely to lead to a rupture" (Article XV); in case of aggression, it has the duty (Article XVI) to recommend to the Members of the League what sanctions shall be used to protect the covenants of the League. It is the body to which the technical committees of the League report and to which general supervision of the League's non-political work is entrusted.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP: (Elections of December, 1939)

President in Office: A. COSTA DU RELS (Bolivian)

States Members

Belgium	Greece
Bolivia	Great Britain †
China	Iran (Persia)
Dominican Republic	Peru *
Egypt	South Africa
Finland	Yugoslavia
France †	

† Permanent members.

* Withdrew from League in 1941.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

A network of Commissions and Committees, permanent and temporary, assist the Assembly and Council in the discharge of their functions or carry out special tasks assigned to them in the Covenant or under International Conventions. Some of these Committees are intergovernmental; the majority, however, are composed of experts chosen by the Council (or in certain cases the Assembly) in their individual capacity.

The most important of the permanent bodies are: The Supervisory Commission (League finances and administration), the Economic Committee, the Financial Committee, the Fiscal Committee, the Drug Supervisory Committee, the Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, the Mandates Commission, the Health Committee, the Committee for Communications and Transit, the Committee on Social Questions, the Committee on Slavery, the Committee of Statistical Experts, the Committee on Intellectual Coöperation.

The first five of these, as well as a temporary body, the Delegation on Economic Depressions, and the Permanent Central Opium Board, have met and issued reports in 1943-44. Essential work for most of the other committees is being maintained by the Secretariat. The High Commissioner for Refugees (Sir Herbert Emerson) who reports to the Council, continues to exercise his functions. The membership of all the technical Committees was renewed by the Council until further notice in December, 1939.

FINANCES

The revenues of the League are derived from contributions of Member States. Some contributions are made also by non-Member States and by private bodies for special branches of work.

The total budget of the League (which includes the expenses of the International Labor Organization and the Permanent Court of International Justice) for 1945 amounts to 14,868,409 Swiss francs.

THE SECRETARIAT

Acting Secretary-General

SEÁN LESTER (Ireland). Nominated, September, 1940

Under Secretary-General and Treasurer

SEYMOUR JACKLIN (South African)

DIRECTORS OR CHIEFS OF SECTION

ALEXANDER LOVEDAY (British), Director of the Economic, Financial and Transit Department

B. LUKAĆ (Yugoslav), Communications and Transit

RENÉ CHARRON (French), Economic Relations

VALENTIN STENCEK (Czechoslovak), Director of Personnel and Internal Administration

ELLIOTT FELKIN (British), Permanent Central Opium Board

BERTIL RENBORG (Swedish), Drug Traffic

RAYMOND GAUTIER (Swiss), Acting Head of Department on Health Services

In 1940, the Director of the Economic, Financial and Transit Department and part of his staff were sent on mission to Princeton, New Jersey, where an extensive program of study on postwar problems is being carried out and much of the League's economic research work is now being maintained. The Secretaries of the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory

Committee, with their staffs, were transferred to Washington, D. C., and the Treasurer opened an office in London. In 1944 a Research Unit of the Health Services was established in Washington, D. C., to collaborate with UNRRA. Branch offices of the Secretariat continue to operate in London and New Delhi and there are correspondents in seven Latin American countries.

MANDATED TERRITORIES

CLASS A MANDATES

(Communities detached from the former Turkish Empire)

I. PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDANIA. To Great Britain (1922)

High Commissioner: Viscount Gort (appointed 1944)

PALESTINE: Area: 10,000 square miles
Population: 1,400,000 (1937 estimate)
Capital: Jerusalem

TRANSJORDANIA: Constitutional Monarchy
Ruler: Emir Abdullah ibn Hussein
Capital: Amman
Area: 34,740 square miles (mostly desert)
Population: 300,000 (estimate)

II. SYRIA AND LEBANON. To France (1922)

On September 16, 1941, Free French authorities proclaimed the independence of Syria, and on November 26, 1941, of Lebanon. In 1943 governments were formed in each country and the French turned over to them all legislative and administrative functions which France had exercised under the League of Nations Mandate.

SYRIA

Capital: Damascus
Area: 58,456 square miles
Population: 2,224,136 (1936 estimate)
President: Shukri Kuwatty
Premier: Saad Allah el Jabri

LEBANON

Capital: Beirut
Area: 3,861 square miles
Population: 854,693 (1936 estimate)
President: Bechara el Khoury
Premier: Riyad es Solh

CLASS B MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Central and East Africa)

I. BRITISH CAMEROON. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 34,236 square miles
Population: 800,000 (estimate)
Administrator: The Governor of Nigeria

II. BRITISH TOGOLAND. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 12,600 square miles
Population: 293,671 (1931 census)
Administrator: The Governor of the Gold Coast

III. TANGANYIKA. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 373,000 square miles
Population: 5,063,544 (1931 census)
Governor: Sir Wilfrid Jackson

IV. FRENCH CAMEROON. To France (1922)

Area: 166,489 square miles

Population: 2,340,000 (1935 estimate)

Governor: M. Carras

V. FRENCH TOGOLAND. To France (1922); attached to Dahomey

Area: 21,893 square miles

Population: 382,500 (1935 estimate)

Commissioner: M. Noutary

VI. RUANDA AND URUNDI. To Belgium (1922); attached to Belgian Congo

Area: about 20,550 square miles

Population: 3,276,983 (1934 estimate)

CLASS C MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Southwest Africa and in the Pacific)

I. SOUTHWEST AFRICA. To the Union of South Africa (1920)

Area: 322,768 square miles

Population: 350,000 (1934 estimate)

Administrator: Col. P. I. Hoogenhout (appointed 1943)

II. WESTERN SAMOA. To New Zealand (1920)

Area: 1,130 square miles

Population: 54,778 (1936 census)

Acting Administrator: A. C. Turnbull

III. NAURU ISLAND. To Australia (1920)

Area: 5,396 acres

Population: 2,922 (1936 census)

Administrator: Lt. Col. F. R. Chalmers

IV. NEW GUINEA. To Australia (1920)

Area: 93,000 square miles

Population: 505,000 (1936 census)

Administrator: Brig. Gen. Sir Walter McNicoll (appointed 1934)

V. ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. To Japan (1920)

Area: 833 square miles

Population: 113,154 (1929 census)

LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia
Area: 43,000 square miles
Population: 1,500,000 (estimate)

President

WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN (True Whig)
Elected May 4, 1943. Inaugurated January 3, 1944,
for eight-year term

Cabinet

True Whig

PARLIAMENT (Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

President: C. L. SIMPSON (True Whig)
Number of Members *. 10

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Representatives)

Speaker: B. G. FREEMAN (True Whig)
Number of Members *. 21

* All of True Whig Party.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1869, it has been in power continuously since 1878. Composed of the descendants of the first settlers of American and West Indian origin and civilized aborigines. Dedicated to complete internal reform, an honest performance of international engagements, and protection of lives and property of foreigners. Proposed and carried through amendment of the constitution increasing Presidential term from four to eight years and permitting establishment of civil service. Pledged to sound judiciary.

Leaders: William V. S. Tubman (President), Edwin Barclay (formerly President), William R. Tolbert (National Chairman) and C. L. Simpson (Vice-President of the Republic).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Organized in March, 1943. Composed principally of certain former members of the People's Party, Unit Whig Party, and the True Whig Party. Opposed to one party government, and to the foreign and internal policies of the True Whig Party. Advocates equal political and social rights to native population and honest, efficient and impartial justice to all.

Leaders: James F. Cooper (1943 Presidential nominee), Reginald A. Sherman (1943 Vice Presidential nominee), Frederick T. Gibson (National Chairman), J. F. B. Coleman, John W. H. McClain (General Secretary).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
The African Nationalist	Non-partisan.	C. Frederick Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Weekly Mirror	Democratic Party.	J. F. B. Coleman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Whirlwind	True Whig Party.	S. T. A. Richards (<i>Ed.</i>)

LUXEMBOURG*

Capital: Luxembourg
Area: 999 square miles
Population: 296,913 (census of 1935)

Ruler

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE

Born in 1896; ascended the throne January 9, 1919

Cabinet

Coalition (Right and Socialist)

Appointed November 5, 1937

Premier

PIERRE DUPONG (Right)

PARLIAMENT†

UPPER CHAMBER

(Conseil d'État)

Chosen for life by the Sovereign.
Acts as a senate. The Conseil d'État
enjoys the right of advice and amend-
ment of bills and a temporary sus-
pensive veto.

Number of members 15

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Députés)

*Election of June 5, 1937 (for six years; renewed
by halves every three years)*

Speaker: EMILE REUTER (Right)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Right	25
Socialist	18
Radical-Liberal	6
Other Parties.	6

Total 55

By a law passed on August 29, 1939, full executive and legislative powers were given to the Grand Duchess and her Government for the duration of hostilities by unanimous vote of the Parliament.

The Members of the Cabinet are: Pierre Dupong (Prime Minister and Minister of Finance), Joseph Bech (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Victor Bodson (Minister of Justice), S. Frieden (Minister of Public Instruction) and Peter Krier (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to invasion)

RIGHT PARTY: Advocated, together with all the other parties and the whole

* On May 10, 1940, German military forces invaded Luxembourg in spite of the fact that the German Government had repeatedly declared that it would respect the neutrality of that state.

The Grand Duchess and the members of the Cabinet went to France and after the collapse of France transferred the seat of the government to London and Montreal.

In August, 1942, Germany proclaimed the annexation of Luxembourg which resulted in wide protests and a general strike. The Reich retaliated by mass deportation of Luxembourgers.

Luxembourg was liberated by Allied troops in September, 1944.

The Government returned to Luxembourg on September 23, 1944, and Parliament was summoned in November, but there was difficulty in securing a quorum due to deportation and death of members.

† After the establishment of a German civil administration (August 7, 1940) the Nazi Gauleiter declared that Parliament was dissolved.

population of Luxembourg, maintenance of the independence of the country. Supported the monarchy, defense of the present regulations concerning church and schools, social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

Leaders: Pierre Dupong (Premier and Minister of Finance), Joseph Bech (Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly Premier) and Emile Reuter (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly Premier).

SOCIALIST PARTY: In coalition with the Catholic Party after November, 1937, on the basis of a plan for collaboration, brought out by both the parties, advocating social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, assistance to the injured and aged workmen and further improvement and extension of labor and social insurance.

Leaders: Victor Bodson (Minister of Justice) and Peter Krier (Minister of Labor and Social Welfare).

RADICAL-LIBERAL PARTY: Advocated adherence to the existing state institutions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, and progress of labor legislation.

Leaders: Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxembourg) and Marcel Cahen (Deputy).

INDEPENDENT PARTY: Adhered to the existing constitution.

PRESS

After the invasion in May, 1940, all Luxembourg papers were suppressed and replaced by German Nazi-owned papers.

On the day of liberation the two chief newspapers, the *Luxemburger Wort* (Catholic) and the *Escher Tageblatt-Journal D'esch* reappeared in their old guise.

MEXICO

Capital: Mexico City
Area: 763,944 square miles
Population: 19,844,517 (1940 census)

President

GENERAL MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO

Elected July 7, 1940; assumed office December 1, 1940,
for six-year term

Cabinet

Appointed December 1, 1940

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Senadores)

Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Senate is renewed every six years.

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 58

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Under Constitutional Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire Chamber is renewed every three years.

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 147*

*The number of members was reduced from 171 to 147 by Amendment to article 52 of the Mexican Constitution, promulgated March 15, 1943.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At the opening of Congress in 1928, President Calles announced that he would not under any circumstances run for reelection and asked for the formation of a political party. As a result of this the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It was in substance the consolidation of many local state groups into a national party. It controlled the Congress and the government, there being no opposition party as understood in other countries. President Cárdenas in a special message in December, 1937, proposed that the National Revolutionary Party be superseded by a more popular party to include workers, farmers and soldiers. As a result the Partido de la Revolución Mexicana was organized early in 1938. Luis I. Rodríguez was the first President of the Executive Committee of the Party. He was replaced by General Heriberto Jara on June 19, 1939. On December 2, 1940, Antonio Villalobos was elected President of the Party.

Presidential elections were held in July, 1940. General Manuel Avila Camacho, who was elected, was generally referred to as the "official" candidate for he was backed by the Mexican Revolutionary Party, the only national party in Mexico. He was also supported by the Confederation of Mexican Workers. He was opposed by General Juan Andreu Almazán who ran as an independent backed by the P. R. U. N.

President Manuel Avila Camacho assumed office on December 1, 1940. He is assisted by the following cabinet: Miguel Alemán (Minister of Government), Eduardo Suárez (Minister of Finance), Francisco Trujillo Gurriá

(Minister of Labor), Jaime Torres Bodet (Minister of Education), Dr. Gustavo Baz (Minister of Health and Public Welfare), General Heriberto Jara (Minister of the Navy), Dr. Ezequiel Padilla (Minister of Foreign Affairs), General Lazaro Cárdenas (Minister of National Defense), Marte R. Gomez (Minister of Agriculture), Gustavo P. Serrano (Minister of National Economy), Dr. Javier Rojo Gómez (Chief of the Federal District), Silvano Barba González (Head of Agrarian Department), Isidro Candia (Head of Department of Indian Affairs), Dr. José Aguilar y Maya (Attorney General), General Maximino Avila Camacho (Minister of Communications and Public Works), Jesus González Gallo (Secretary to the President) and General Salvador S. Sánchez (Chief of the President's Staff).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Boletín Financiero	Financial.	J. A. Pérez de L. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; conservative tendency; large circulation.	Rodrigo de Llano (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Nacional.	Official organ of the government.	Raúl Noriega (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Independent.	Gonzalo Herrerías (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Popular	Labor Organ of C. T. M.	Alejandro Carrillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa	Independent; pictorial tabloid.	Luis Novaro (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultimas Noticias	Independent; published by same company as <i>Excelsior</i> .	Miguel Ordorica (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Universal	Independent; slightly more advanced tendencies than <i>Excelsior</i> ; large circulation.	Pedro Malabehar Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Universal Gráfico	Independent; pictorial tabloid; published by same company as <i>El Universal</i> .	Gregorio López y Fuentes (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Informador (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendency; circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns.	J. A. del Castillo (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Occidental (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendency.	Fernando Urdanivia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Yucatán (Mérida)	Independent; conservative tendency.	Carlos R. Menéndez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario del Sureste (Mérida)	Organ of State Government.	Humberto Lara y Lara (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Norte (Monterrey)	Independent; conservative tendency.	Augustín Basave (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Porvenir (Monterrey)	Independent; large circulation along border.	Federico Gómez (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Sol (Monterrey)	Independent; conservative tendency; small circulation.	R. Junco de la Vega (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Tiempo (Monterrey)	Independent.	Lázaro A. Cantú (<i>Mgr.</i>)
La Tribuna (Tampico)	Independent; conservative tendency.	Eduardo Martínez (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Opinión (Torreón)	Independent.	R. Guerrero (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Siglo (Torreón)	Independent; conservative.	A. de Juambelz (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Dictamen (Veracruz)	Conservative.	Juan Malpica (<i>Dir.</i>)
Así (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine.	M. Ortega (<i>Dir.</i>)
Hoy (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine.	Lic. Rafael Lebrija (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mañana (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine.	Regino Hernández Llergo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista de Revistas (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine.	Roberto Núñez y Domínguez (<i>Dir.</i>)

NETHERLANDS*

Capital: Amsterdam
 Seat of Government: The Hague
 Temporary Seat of Government: London, England
 Area in 1939: 13,210 square miles (excluding water)
 Population: 9,000,000 (1941 estimate)

Ruler

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Born in 1880; ascended throne November 23, 1890
 Assumed government September 6, 1898

Cabinet

Coalition (Roman Catholic, Christian Historical, Social
 Democratic Labor and Liberal Democratic)
 Appointed August 9, 1939; several changes since

Premier

PROF. DR. P. S. GERBRANDY (Anti-Revolutionary)

PARLIAMENT

(Staten-Generaal)

(As composed prior to German invasion)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Eerste Kamer)

*Election of May, 1937 (Six-year term; renewed
 by halves every three years)*

President: BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN
 STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Tweede Kamer)

Election of May, 1937 (for four years)

President: DR. J. H. R. VAN SCHAIK
 (Catholic)

Parties	Representation
Catholic	16
Social Democratic Labor	12
Anti-Revolutionary	7
Christian Historical	6
National Socialist Movement	4
Liberal	3
Liberal Democratic	2
Total	50

Parties	Representation
Catholic	31
Social Democratic Labor	23
Anti-Revolutionary	17
Christian Historical	8
Liberal Democratic	6
Liberal	4
National Socialist Movement	4
Communist	3
Minor Parties	4

Total 100

* On May 10, 1940, German military forces suddenly invaded the Netherlands in spite of the fact that the German Government had repeatedly declared that it would respect the neutrality of that State. On May 13, 1940, the Queen of the Netherlands and all members of the Cabinet left the country, transferring the seat of the Netherlands Government to London. This Netherlands Government in London rules the free territories of the Kingdom outside Europe by Royal Decree.

On May 29, 1940, Dr. Seyss-Inquart assumed office at the Hague as Reich Commissar for the Netherlands with supreme authority over the civilian population.

According to a Royal Decree of May 24, 1940, the German controlled territory of the Kingdom in Europe is considered enemy territory until the occupation ends.

The Cabinet is now composed as follows: P. S. Gerbrandy (Prime Minister), J. A. W. Burger (Interior), J. W. Albarda (Public Works), G. J. van Heuven Goedhart (Justice), H. van Boeyen (General Affairs), G. van Bolkestein (Education, Arts and Sciences), J. van den Broek (Finance and ad interim Commerce, Industry and Agriculture), Lt. Adm. J. T. Furstner (Navy), E. N. van Kleffens (Foreign Affairs), O. C. A. van Lidth de Jeude (War), J. M. de Booy (Shipping and Fisheries), H. J. van Mook (Overseas Territories), J. van den Tempel (Social Affairs) and C. F. M. J. Michiels van Verduynen (Without Portfolio).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to German invasion)

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATE PARTY: Included nearly the entire Roman Catholic population of the Netherlands; favored a democratic government of the state and democratic social measures; based its program on the Papal encyclicals *Graves de Communi Re*, *Immortale Dei*, *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*, from these deriving certain theses with regard to religion, family, and property as the foundations of society. Aimed at the restoration of corporations, state interference in economic life and protection. In *foreign policy*, favored coöperation with the League, restoration of international trade under state control and international economic coöperation.

Leaders: Dr. T. J. Verschuur (President of Party), Dr. W. M. van Lanschot (Leader in Upper Chamber), Charles J. I. M. Welter (formerly Minister of Colonies), Dr. J. R. H. van Schaik (President of Lower Chamber), Dr. M. P. L. Steenberghe (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Dr. F. G. C. J. M. Teulings and P. J. S. Serrarens (Members of Lower Chamber).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: A moderate constitutional socialist party, aimed at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, reduction of unemployment by industrialization and public works, training in self-government for overseas territories, compulsory elementary education up to age 16, local option and state pensions. For the first time in history the Party is represented in the Cabinet.

Leaders: Koos Vorrink (President of Party, Senator), J. W. Albarda (Minister of Public Works), W. Drees (Leader in Lower Chamber), A. B. de Zeeuw (Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. J. van den Tempel (Minister of Social Affairs), Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (Senator), E. Kupers (Member of Lower Chamber, President of Trade Unions Federation) and S. de la Bella (Senator).

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY: Combated the principles of the French Revolution of 1789; conservative, with democratic tendency in social questions; stood for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control. A nationalistic party, urged maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power; opposed to socialism; favored strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, abolition of state lottery, and strict observance of Sunday rest.

Leaders: Prof. P. A. Diepenhorst (Senator), Prof. Dr. A. Anema (Senator and Leader in Upper Chamber) and J. Schouten (Leader in Lower Chamber). Prof. P. S. Gerbrandy (Premier) favors this Party.

CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL PARTY: A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-

Revolutionary Party. It favored a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation.

Leaders: H. W. Tilanus (Leader in Lower Chamber), Jonkheer Prof. Dr. B. C. de Savornin Lohman (Senator and Leader in Upper Chamber), Baron W. L. de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber), Dr. A. A. van Rhyn (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries) and H. van Boeyen (Minister of Home Affairs).

LIBERAL PARTY: Stood for full individual and religious liberty, represented varied social groups of traders, agriculturists, industrialists, intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, favored coöperation with and reënforcement of League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocated unrestricted free trade, and favored democratic administration while opposing socialization of industry, restriction of free competition, and paternalism in government generally; sought reduction of taxation, development of agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, and complete equality of rights for men and women.

Leaders: Prof. Dr. B. M. Telders (President of Party), Jonkheer O. C. A. van Lidth de Jeude (Minister of War), J. Gelderman (Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. W. C. Wendelaar (Member of Lower Chamber), Dr. S. E. B. Bierema (Leader in Lower Chamber) and G. A. Boon (Member of Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represented a fusion of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage; included many intellectuals. Advocated equal representation of employer and employee in management, free trade, a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal autonomy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, undenominational public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions and graded income taxes.

Leaders: Dr. M. Slingenberg (President of Party), Prof. R. Kranenburg (Senator), Dr. D. van Embden (Party Leader in Upper Chamber), Dr. A. M. Joekes (Leader in Lower Chamber) and G. Bolkestein (Minister of Education, Arts and Sciences).

NATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT: Fascist; opposed to parliamentarianism; favored abolition of political parties, dictatorial leadership, anti-semitism and corporative state, and imitated German Nazi party under whose guidance the movement worked. In *foreign policy* opposed League of Nations and favored close coöperation with Germany.

Leaders: A. A. Mussert ("Head" of the Movement), Dr. A. J. van Vesseem (Leader in Upper Chamber) and Count M. de Marchant et d'Ansembourg (Leader in Lower Chamber).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Dutch section of 3d International.

Leaders: P. Beuzemaker (President of Party), L. L. H. de Visser (Leader in Lower Chamber) and Roestam Effendi (Member of Lower Chamber).

PRESS

(The press is now under German control. During the occupation many newspapers have been banned, or have ceased publication because of paper shortage.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Algemeen Handelsblad . . . (Amsterdam)	Liberal; general and commercial news; morning and evening.	Dr. H. N. Planten (<i>Dir.</i>) W. Hoogterp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Courant — Nieuws van den Dag (Amsterdam) . . .	Non-partisan paper with large circulation; owned by <i>De Telegraaf</i> .	J. M. Geedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Standaard (Amsterdam)	Organ of Anti-Revolutionary Party.	G. C. de Vlugt (<i>Dir.</i>)
Telegraaf (Amsterdam)	Non-partisan; morning and evening paper with large circulation.	J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tijd (Amsterdam)	Catholic organ; morning and evening paper.	J. J. W. Boerigter and L. J. Stollhempter (<i>Dir.s.</i>)
Het Volk (Amsterdam)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party; morning and evening paper.	Dr. S. W. Goedhius (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nederlander (Hague)	Organ of Christian Historical Party.	W. Wagenaar (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Vaderland (Hague)	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant</i> ; morning and evening paper.	F. de Ridder (<i>Ed.</i>) E. de Lang (<i>Dir.</i>) C. M. Schilt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vooruit (Hague)	Organ of Social Democratic Labor Party; morning and evening paper.	Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant (Rotterdam)	Liberal; an influential Dutch morning and evening paper, known for both general and commercial news.	Dr. H. de Bloeme (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voorwaarts (Rotterdam)	Social Democratic Labor Party organ; evening paper.	Dr. H. B. Wiardi Beckman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Het Nationale Dagblad . . . (Utrecht)	National-Socialist.	J. den Nobel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk en Vaderland (weekly)	National-Socialist.	H. Reydon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economisch Statistische Berichten (Rotterdam) (weekly)	Economic, financial, and industrial.	Nijgh en van Ditmar N. V. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Economische Voorlichting . . (Hague) (weekly)	Leading economic publication.	Department of Economic Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>)
Haagsche Post (Hague) (weekly)	Non-partisan; political, economic, and financial.	D. C. M. Bauduin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vrijzinning Democrat (Almelo) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Democratic Party.	Dr. L. G. van Dam (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gids (monthly) (Amsterdam)	Political and literary.	P. N. Van Kampen en Zonen (<i>Pub.</i>) Prof. B. M. Telders (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlandsch . . . Persbureau (A.N.P.) (Amsterdam and The Hague)	Independent; owned and operated on coöperative basis by Dutch Newspapers Union.	H. H. J. van de Pol (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) Dr. J. J. Belinfante, Dr. J. F. E. Belifante and Henry Schlick (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
Alg. Ned. Ind. Persbureau Aneta (Batavia)	Netherlands Indies agency.	

FREE NETHERLANDS PRESS

Vrij Nederland (London, England) (weekly)	Publication of Netherlands Government-in-Exile.	Netherlands Publishing Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Knickerbocker Weekly, "The Netherlands" (New York, U. S. A.)	In Dutch and English.	Albert Balink and Jay Bradley (<i>Eds.</i>)
Netherlands News (New York, U. S. A.)	Publication of Netherlands Information Bureau.	J. W. F. Stoppelman (<i>Ed.</i>)

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

I. NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES *

Capital: Batavia

Area: 735,267 square miles

Population: 70,476,000 (1940 estimate)

Sovereign

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Acting Governor-General

DR. HUBERTUS J. VAN MOOK

Appointed September 19, 1944

The general administration and executive authority of the East Indies rest in the hands of a Governor-General. He is assisted by a Council of an advisory character (a vice-president and four to six members), the "Raad van Indië."

The Governor-General, the Vice-President, and the members of the Raad van Indië are appointed by the Crown.

There are eight departments of general administration: War, Navy, Internal Affairs, Justice, Education and Public Worship, Economic Affairs, Traffic and Water Supply, and Finance. Each is headed by a Director who is responsible to the Governor-General.

The Governor-General shares his authority with the "Volksraad" or House of Assembly. The House numbers 60 members, of whom 30 are Indonesians, 25 Dutch and 5 non-indigenous Orientals (Chinese and Arabs). Of the Indonesian members 20 are elected, of the Dutch members also 20 and of the non-indigenous Orientals 3, while the remainder are appointed by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the Council. These appointed members represent racial, religious and other minorities who are not numerous enough to be represented by election.

The House has co-legislative and co-budgetary powers, as well as all other parliamentary rights. Proposals are introduced by the Government and defended by the heads of the various Departments, acting as the Governor-General's representatives. According to the Constitution of the Netherlands East Indies, in cases where agreement cannot be reached between the Government and the Assembly, such cases can be brought up for arbitration by the Home Government in Holland under the control of Parliament.

About 1925 a reform of the administration took place in Java and Madura. These islands were divided into three autonomous provinces under Governors and subdivided into residencies governed by Residents. The residencies

* When on December 7, 1941, Japan launched her attack upon Pearl Harbor, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, including the Netherlands East Indies declared war on Japan. After the fall of Singapore, the Japanese forces were turned against the Netherlands East Indies, and after a short but heroic battle the Archipelago — apart from certain districts in outlying islands — were occupied by the Japanese. On March 8, 1942, the Japanese General Imamura, C. in C. of the Japanese forces in Java, took over authority in that island, while the island of Sumatra was annexed to Malaya, and Borneo was made into a separate administrative unit, both under the authority of the Japanese military commanders in those areas.

On September 19, 1944, Dr. van Mook, the Minister of Overseas Territories, was appointed Acting Governor-General of a Provisional Netherlands Indies Government which was set up in Australia.

are subdivided into autonomous regencies, each in charge of a native Regent. Local government is almost entirely exercised by native civil servants under the Regents. To the native states (Soerakarta and Djokjakarta being the most important) Governors are appointed, who, with their staffs, take care of the relations between the government and the self-governing princes. The outer Islands (Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Bali, Lombok, Amboina, Timor and a part of New Guinea are the most important) are divided into three areas under Governors, and subdivided into seventeen residencies, governed by Residents.

PARTIES AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to Japanese invasion)

- CHRISTELIJKE STAATKUNDIGE PARTIJ: *Leader*, Dr. C. C. van Helsdingen.
 CHUNG HWA HUI: *Leader*, H. H. Kan.
 INDISCHE KATHOLIEKE PARTIJ: *Leader*, P. A. Kerstens.
 INDO-EUROPEESCH VERBOND: *Leader*, Ir. E. D. Wermuth.
 NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE ASSOCIATIE PARTIJ (Politiek-Economische Bond):
Leader, B. Roep.
 PAGOEOEBAN PASOENDAN: *Leader*, R. Otto Iskander di Nata.
 PARTAI INDONESIA RAJA: *Leader*, K. R. H. M. Woerjaningrat.
 PERHIMPEONAN PEGAWAI BESTUUR BOEMIPOETRA: *Leader*, R. A. A. I.
 Tirta-Koesoemo.
 PERHIMPOENAN POLITIEK KATHOLIEK DI INDONESIA: *Leader*, T. J. Kasimo.
 VADERLANDSCHE CLUB: *Leader*, H. J. van Holst Pellekaan.
 VEREENIGING AMBTENAREN BIJ HET BINNENLANDSCH BESTUUR: *Leader*,
 A. J. G. Hens.
 PARTAI PERSATOEAN INDONESIA: *Leader*, Muhammed Yamin.
 PARTAI ISLAM INDONESIA: *Leader*, R. Wiwoho Poerbohadjidjojo.

Between Christmas and New Year 1939 a Congress was held of the "Ga-boengan Politiek Indonesia" (Political Indonesian Federation) and at that time there was organized the permanent "Kongres Rajat Indonesia" (Peoples Indonesian Congress). A great number of political parties and trade unions were federated under this latter "Congress." On September 13 and 14, 1941, this Congress was dissolved and a new "Madjelis Rajat Indonesia" (Indonesian Peoples Assembly) was organized, which consisted of the representatives of the above named organizations and some additional ones. This Assembly composed the affiliation of all important Indonesian political and economic organizations. Its aim was the welfare of the Indonesian people; its foundation democracy; its ideal an Indonesian parliament; its work-plan the holding of large meetings to discuss aims and actions. Membership was open to all political, social and economic Indonesian organizations and to such non-Indonesian ones as would be approved by the Assembly.

PRESS

(The press is now under Japanese control and since the occupation of the Netherlands East Indies not a single Dutch paper has been published.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
De Javasche Courant	Official, twice weekly.
(Batavia)	
Java-Bode	N. Metzelaar (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Batavia)	Dr. C. A. de Vries (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuws van den Dag	N. Metzelaar (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Batavia)	W. Belonje (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bataviasch Nieuwsblad (Batavia)	G. Molenaar (<i>Dir.</i>)
Preangerbode (Bandoeng)	J. Versteegh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Locomotief (Semarang)	A. W. van Ramshorst (<i>Dir.</i>)
Soerabajasch Handelsblad (Soerabaja)	G. Sluimers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deli Courant (Medan)	A. W. van Ramshorst (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sumatra Post (Medan)	W. A. van Goudoever (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sumatra Bode (Padang)	W. Kolling (<i>Dir.</i>)
Makasaarsche Courant (Makassar)	Wm. S. B. Klooster (<i>Dir. & Ed.</i>)
	A. P. Varekamp (<i>Dir.</i>)
	A. Besnard (<i>Ed.</i>)

II. NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES

A. SURINAM

Capital: Paramaribo

Area: 54,291 square miles

Population: 183,730 (1942 estimate)

Sovereign

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Governor

J. G. BRONS (Acting)

Appointed November 19, 1943

The administration and executive authority are in the hands of a Governor, assisted by an advisory council consisting of a Vice-President, and three members, all nominated by the Queen of the Netherlands. The "States" of Surinam (15 members) form the representative body of the overseas territory: 10 of the members are elected and 5 are appointed by the Governor for a period of four years.

The country is divided into six districts, each under a commissioner.

PRESS

Gouvernements-Administratieblad	Official; twice weekly.
De West	Three times weekly.
Suriname	Twice weekly.
De Surinamer	Twice weekly.
Het Nieuws	Daily.

B. CURAÇAO

Capital: Willemstad

Area: 403 square miles

Population: 119,585 (1943 estimate)

Sovereign

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Governor

P. A. KASTEEL

Appointed May 19, 1942

The Governor is assisted by a council, composed of a Vice-President and three members, all nominated by the Crown. The "States" of the territory of Curaçao consist of 15 members: 10 elected and 5 nominated by the Governor. The different islands (Curaçao, Aruba, Bonaire, St. Martin, St. Eustace, Saba) are — except Curaçao — under officials called Gezaghebbers, nominated by the Governor.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Beurs en Nieuwsberichten	In Dutch.	Louis W. deWit (<i>Dir.</i>)
Boletin Commercial Handels- blad	In Dutch, Spanish, and Eng- lish.	M. M. Pinedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Dagblad Amigoe di Curaçao	In Dutch.	Dr. Joh. Hartog (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa	In Spanish and English.	E. Lopez Henriquez (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Cruz (weekly)	In Papiamento.	Rev. W. de Barbanson (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Union (weekly)	In Papiamento.	Constan Casiano (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital: St. John's

Area: 152,734 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)

Population: 300,000 (1940 estimate) — Newfoundland: 295,300; Labrador: 4,700

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor

VICE ADMIRAL SIR HUMPHREY THOMAS WALWYN

Assumed office, January 21, 1936, for three-year term
which has been extended from year to year

Commission of Government

Acts as Cabinet; assumed office February 15, 1934

Prime Minister

The Governor presides over the Commission of Government

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature Dissolved)

In November, 1933, because of the financial emergency, Newfoundland voluntarily gave up its status as a self-governing Dominion to become a Colony. After appropriate legislation by the British Parliament, responsible government in Newfoundland was temporarily suspended and legislative and executive authority vested in a Commission of Six — three Newfoundlanders and three English — all appointed by the British Government. The Governor presides over this Commission. The charter granted to Newfoundland as a Dominion was thus suspended until the country "becomes self-supporting."

Members of Commission of Government are: *British*, Sir George London (Public Utilities), Ira Wild (Finance), P. D. H. Dunn (Natural Resources); *Newfoundlanders*, Albert J. Walsh (Home Affairs and Education), H. A. Winter (Justice and Defense) and Sir John C. Puddester (Public Health and Welfare).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily News	Liberal-Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Telegram	Independent.	Herder family (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. A. Jeffery (<i>Ed.</i>) O. L. Vardy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fishermen-Workers Tribune	Labor.	M. Blackmore (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grand Falls Advertiser (weekly) (Grand Falls)	Serves industrial communities around Grand Falls.	
Observer's Weekly	Liberal-Conservative.	A. B. Perlin (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Newfoundland Trade Review (weekly)	Economic	W. B. Temple (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fisherman's Advocate (weekly) (Port Union)	Liberal-Labor.	A. R. Granger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newfoundland Quarterly	Political and economic.	J. Evans (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Western Star (weekly) (Corner Brook)	Serves people of Western Newfoundland.	Charlotte Burry (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Area: 103,934 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)

Population: 1,719,264, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1943 estimate)

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Governor-General

SIR CYRIL NEWALL

Assumed office February 10, 1941

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed December 5, 1935;
since reorganized several times

Prime Minister

PETER FRASER (Labor)

Appointed April 30, 1940

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor-General for seven years

Speaker: MARK FAGAN (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	27
National	7
Independent	2

Total 36

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of September 25, 1943 (for three years)

Speaker: F. W. SCHRAMM (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	45
National	34
Independent	1

Total 80

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: After having defeated the Coalition government (headed by George W. Forbes) at the general election of November, 1935, the Labor Party came into power for the first time (Michael J. Savage being Prime Minister). It immediately proceeded to pass into law a number of advanced social and economic measures. Provision was made for nationalizing the Reserve Bank and the Mortgage Corporation (the latter under the title of the State Advances Corporation); state marketing of New Zealand produce overseas and at home; adjustment of farm mortgages on the basis of current prices for agricultural products; and guaranteeing to the dairy farmers a sufficient price to ensure to them a reasonable standard of living. A forty-hour week was introduced into most industries; a minimum basic wage for all workers over

the age of 21 years was established; and unionization of workers was made compulsory in many industries. Wage cuts were restored; and an active public works policy inaugurated involving the completion of railway construction suspended during the depression and the building of new highways. A State housing scheme was commenced aiming at the supply of houses at a moderate rental. The proceedings of Parliament have been broadcast since 1936.

In the 1938 election manifesto the main planks were: to put into force the Social Security Act; extension of the state control of currency and credit; expansion and coördination of the defense forces; support of the League of Nations and collective security; controlled and orderly marketing of primary products, both internally and externally; and generally the continuation of the progressive legislation of the preceding three years.

The Labor Party's leading social measure, the Social Security Act, came into force on April 1, 1939. The act provides health and maternity benefits, old age (with superannuation for all over 65 as from April 1, 1940), widows', orphans' and invalidity pensions, and family allowances.

The Labor Party unqualifiedly entered into the present war, and under its leadership New Zealand declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939. A declaration of war on Japan was made on December 9, 1941. War legislation has included measures to provide Government control of the Reserve Bank's policy and functions, extension of state marketing powers to include all exported commodities, lengthening of the work week, a strike ban, and rehabilitation for returned servicemen.

In the 1943 election the Labor Party numbers were reduced from 50 to 45 seats.

A War Cabinet including both Labor and Opposition (National Party) members was formed July 16, 1940. On June 30, 1942, the Prime Minister announced a National War Administration and the War Cabinet was increased to thirteen, six of whom were oppositionists. On October 2, 1942, as a result of a dispute over handling of a war strike, four of the National members of the War Cabinet and War Administration resigned. The other two National members remained in the War Cabinet. The present members of the War Cabinet are: Peter Fraser (Prime Minister and Chairman), Walter Nash (Finance), F. Jones (Defense), D. G. Sullivan (Supply), W. Perry (Armed Forces and War Coördination) and Adam Hamilton (War Expenditure).

The Cabinet is composed as follows: Peter Fraser (Prime Minister, External Affairs), Walter Nash (Finance, Customs, Minister to the United States), Henry G. R. Mason (Attorney-General, Justice, Education), W. E. Parry (Internal Affairs, Social Security), Robert Semple (Public Works, Railways), Daniel G. Sullivan (Supply, Commerce and Industries, Munitions), B. Roberts (Agriculture, Marketing), Maj. C. F. Skinner (Rehabilitation, Lands), A. H. Nordmeyer (Health, Immigration), P. C. Webb (Mines, Labor, Postmaster General), F. Jones (Defense, Broadcasting), E. T. Tirikatene (Native Race), J. O'Brien (Transport, Marine), and Angus McLagan (National Service, Industrial Manpower).

Leaders: James Roberts is President of the Labor Party. The members of the Cabinet given above are also Party leaders.

NATIONAL PARTY: The old Reform (Conservative) and United (Liberal) Parties joined in 1931 to cope with the economic depression and fought the election of 1935 as a coalition. On this occasion they relied chiefly on their record during the years of depression, but the electorate disapproving of the means employed to balance the budget and deal with unemployment, reduced their number from 50 to 20. The 1938 election manifesto of the National Party was a

conservative form of the Labor Party program, advocating "private enterprise" as against the "socialism" of the government.

In the 1943 election the National Party increased its seats in Parliament from 25 to 34.

Leaders: S. G. Holland (Leader of Party), Adam Hamilton (Member of War Cabinet), W. J. Polson, W. A. Bodkin, W. J. Broadfoot, Frederick W. Doidge and A. J. Murdoch.

DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: Formed in April, 1940, after a split in the ranks of the Labor Party caused by the defection of leftish elements led by J. A. Lee, formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Minister of Finance, and W. E. Barnard, formerly Speaker of the House. Mr. Barnard later severed his connection with the Party. The aims of the Party include complete control by the government of currency and credit, establishment of a debt-free currency to the extent of unutilized productive capacity, State control of prices, diversification of primary industry and expansion of manufactures, and extension of existing social services and social security benefits. The party platform also expresses full support of New Zealand's participation in the war, and advocates friendly diplomatic measures to strengthen the Dominion's position as a nation in the Pacific Ocean area. This Party did not secure any seats in the Parliament in the 1943 election.

Leader: John A. Lee.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dominion (morning)	National.	C. W. Earle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Post (evening)	Independent National; established in 1865.	J. R. Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Auckland Star (Auckland) (evening)	National; established in 1870.	Sir Cecil Leys (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
New Zealand Herald (Auckland) (morning)	National; leading New Zealand daily; established 1863.	L. K. Munro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Christchurch Star-Sun. (evening)	National.	A. G. Henderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (morning) (Christchurch)	National.	Hugo Freeth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Star (Dunedin) (evening)	National.	W. F. Alexander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otago Daily Times (Dunedin) (morning)	National.	Sir James Hutchison (<i>Ed.</i>)
John A. Lee's Weekly (Auckland)	Democratic Labor.	J. A. Lee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standard (weekly)	Labor.	R. E. Green (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

United Press Association of New Zealand	Independent; composed of newspapers of New Zealand.	T. M. Hinkley (<i>Mgr.</i>)
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NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua
Area: 57,143 square miles
Population: 1,013,946 (1941 estimate)

President

GENERAL ANASTASIO SOMOZA (Liberal)

Elected December 8, 1936. Assumed office January 1, 1937, for four-year term. Reëlected by Constituent Assembly, March 23, 1938, and inaugurated March 30, 1939, for eight-year term.

The present Constitution provides thereafter for a six-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

PARLIAMENT

President: Named monthly

UPPER CHAMBER		LOWER CHAMBER	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation*</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	12	Liberal	26
Nationalist Conservative	3	Nationalist Conservative	6
Traditionalist Conservative	1	Traditionalist Conservative	8
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total	16	Total	40

* Fifteen elected members, and all ex-Presidents, of whom only one (General Moncada, Liberal) is sitting.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, abolition of death penalty, democratic principles of government, and social legislation. Has been active in the development of education and communications. In *foreign policy*, advocates development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics.

Leaders: General Anastasio Somoza (President of the Republic and Minister of War), Enoc Aguado (Deputy, former Vice-President and President of Constituent Assembly), Dr. Mariano Argüello Vargas (Minister of Foreign Relations), José María Moncada (Minister of Interior), J. Ramón Sevilla (Minister of Finance and Public Credit), Maj. Carlos Tellería (Undersecretary of War, Navy and Aviation), Dr. Mariano Fiallos (Minister of Public Instruction and Physical Education), Alejandro Abuanza (Minister of Public Works), José María Zelaya C. (Minister of Agriculture), Col. Adán Medina (Chief of Staff), Colonel Luís Manuel Debayle, G.N. (Director General of Public Health), Gen. Andres Murillo (Minister of National District), José Benito Ramírez (Secretary to the President) and Oscar Sevilla Sacasa (Chief of Protocol).

NATIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Former old-line Conservatives associated with the present Administration.

Leader: Dr. Juan José Martínez.

TRADITIONALIST CONSERVATIVE PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics. In *domestic policy*, advocates coöperation of government with Catholic Church with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings, compulsory primary education under lay teachers, in addition to state-encouraged Catholic schools.

Leaders: General Emiliano Chamorro (former President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), David Stadthagen (Ex-Senator), Carlos Cuadra Pasos, Joaquín Gómez and Gustavo Manzanares (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Flecha	Liberal.	Hernan Robleto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ of the Government.	
La Noticia	Liberal; widely read.	Juan Ramón Avilez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novedades	Liberal.	Andrés Largaespada (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Nueva Prensa	Nationalist-Conservative.	Gabriel Rivas (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Informacion. (Bluefields)	Conservative.	Santiago Zúñiga P. (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Correo (Granada)	Conservative.	Carlos A. Rocha (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Centro-Americano (Leon)	Liberal.	Gustavo Abaunza (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Cronista (Leon)	Liberal.	Roberto Debayle (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Voz del Atlantico (Bluefields) (weekly)	Conservative.	Fernando García O. (<i>Ed.</i>)

NORWAY

Capital: Oslo

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area: 124,556 square miles

Population: 2,814,194 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING HAAKON VII

Born in 1872

Elected to throne by Parliament November 18, 1905

Cabinet

National Coalition

Appointed as Labor Government March 20, 1935; reorganized as Coalition in June, 1940

Premier

JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

(Storting)

(As composed prior to German invasion)

Speakers

C. J. HAMBRO (Conservative); M. NILSSEN (Labor)

*Speakers of Upper Section * (Lagting)*

G. E. MOSEID (Agrarian); A. MOAN (Labor)

*Speakers of Lower Section * (Odelsting)*

NERI VALEN (Liberal); P. THORVIK (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	70
Conservative	36
Liberal	23
Agrarian	18
Christian People's	2
Social Reform Party	1
Total	150

*The Storting having been properly constituted, one-fourth of the members — 38 — are elected as members of the Lagting, according to the proportional system, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All questions which do not relate to new laws or to the amending of existing laws (by which is meant only decisions regulating the legal position of Norwegian subjects in contrast to other countries, where generally all parliamentary decisions are given in the form of laws) are treated by the whole Storting; for example, the budget and all other money bills. Bills relating to laws are treated by the Odelsting and then by the Lagting, and, if a final agreement is not reached, by the whole Storting. Constitutional amendments must be adopted by the whole Storting and a majority of two-thirds is required. The Lagting, together with the High Court of Justice, forms the Chief State Court.

Shortly before midnight on April 8th Norway was attacked by German naval forces, and early on April 9, 1940, the German Minister in Norway presented the Norwegian Government with a list of demands which, if they had

been agreed to, would have reduced Norway to another Nazi puppet state. Among other things, the Germans sought approval of their plan to occupy strategic points in Norway. The demands were immediately rejected. Shortly afterwards, on the same day, Oslo was attacked by air, and German troops landed by sea and air. The Norwegians resisted; open warfare continued on Norwegian soil for 62 days.

The evening of April 9 Major Vidkun Quisling, supported by the Germans, proclaimed the formation of a new Norwegian Government in Oslo. The legal Government, accompanied by King Haakon, had meanwhile left Oslo, and on the same day the Storting assembled at Hamar and Elverum. At this meeting the Nygaardsvold Government was given an unanimous vote of confidence; it was further agreed to extend the Government by including in it representatives from other major political parties, so as to give it a more national basis. Accordingly, the Government was subsequently increased to thirteen members, with the following parties represented: the Labor Party, the Conservative Party ("The Right"), the Liberal Party ("The Left"), and the Agrarian Party.

Before the Storting adjourned it instructed the Government to continue the war against Germany, even from outside Norway's boundaries, if necessary. On June 7, 1940, King Haakon and the Nygaardsvold Government, acting in accordance with the Storting's instructions, left Norway to establish headquarters in England at the invitation of the British Government. There they have effectively carried on the war; under their direction the vast Norwegian merchant marine has been utilized to the full for the Allied cause, and the Royal Norwegian Army, Navy and Air Force have been reorganized, re-equipped, trained and put into the fight.

The Government set up by Quisling on April 9, 1940, proved highly unpopular and lasted only a few days. The sudden prominence given the already despised and distrusted Quisling incensed the Norwegian public, and proved an important factor in crystallizing the opposition to the Germans.

The short-lived Quisling Government was succeeded by a so-called "Administrative Council," composed of loyal Norwegians, who were trying to make the best of a bad situation. During the summer and autumn of 1940 several futile efforts were made by the Germans to form a Norwegian "Government" that might have the semblance of permanency. On September 25, 1940, Reichskommissar Josef Terboven — who, as Hitler's personal representative, had been installed as Administrator of Norway on April 24 — dismissed the Administrative Council and appointed thirteen "Constituted Ministers" to assist him in conducting the various branches of the administration. The Constituted Ministers never assembled as a Government. This arrangement continued until February 1, 1942, when Quisling, who had been restricted to the role of national leader of his Nasjonal Samling party, was ceremoniously promoted to the position of "Minister President." He was given a cabinet consisting of the thirteen Constituted Ministers, the word "Constituted" now being dropped from their titles. Quisling, however, has remained subject to the orders of Terboven.

The members of the Cabinet, now in London, are: Johan Nygaardsvold (Prime Minister), Trygve Lie (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Hans Ystgaard (Minister of Agriculture), Nils Hjeltnaveit (Minister for Church and Education), Oscar Torp (Minister of Defense), Sverre Stöstad (Minister for Social Work), Terje Wold (Minister of Justice), Olav Hindahl (Minister of Public Works and Commerce), Paul Hartmann (Minister of Finance), Arne Sunde (Minister of Shipping), Anders Frihagen (Minister of Supply and Reconstruction) and Major Sven Nilsen (Minister without Portfolio).

PRESS

Since the German invasion the entire Norwegian press has been strictly controlled by Germans. Many papers have stopped publication and most of them have changed editors and editorial staffs. The data listed below, therefore, represents the situation at the time of the invasion. Quisling's party took over the leading Labor Party paper, *Arbeiderbladet*, and the official organ of his party, *Fritt Folk*, is now printed on its presses and published on its premises. The leading news agency, "Norsk Telegrambyraa," in Oslo is also under Nazi control, with a new staff. Leading members of the old staff who left Oslo on the day of the invasion have reestablished "Norsk Telegrambyraa" in London, where it is now in operation in connection with the Norwegian Government's Information Office. A semi-weekly Norwegian paper, *Norsk Tidend*, a fortnightly magazine, *Fram*, and a literary and political review (in English), *The Norseman*, are also being published in London. As the movement of resistance developed, underground newspapers were established in Norway. There are now scores of such papers appearing in large regular editions.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftenposten	Conservative; influential, long established paper.	Johs. Nesse and H. Överland (Eds.)
Arbeiderbladet	Labor.	Martin Tranmael (Ed.)
Arbeideren	Communist.	H. M. Kristiansen (Ed.)
Dagbladet	Liberal.	Einar Skavlan (Ed.)
Morgenbladet	Conservative Party organ; old, influential paper.	Olaf Gjerløw and Werner Erichsen (Eds.)
Morgenposten	Independent; non-partisan.	Th. Pryser (Ed.)
Nationen	Agrarian Party organ.	Thorvald Aadahl (Ed.)
Norges Handels — og Sjøfartstidende	Independent; commercial news.	Knut Domaas (Ed.)
Tidens Tegn	Independent.	J. Schanche Jonassen (Ed.)
Bergens Aftenblad (Bergen)	Conservative.	E. Lauhn (Ed.)
Bergens Tidende (Bergen)	Liberal; influential.	Haakon Torsvik (Ed.)
Morgenavisen (Bergen)	Independent Liberal.	John H. Eriksen (Ed.)
Drammens Tidende (Drammen)	Conservative.	L. Sørensen (Ed.)
Fremtiden (Drammen)	Labor.	H. Karlén (Ed.)
Hamar Stiftstidende (Hamar)	Conservative.	Chr. J. Rieber-Mohn (Ed.)
Stavanger Aftenblad (Stavanger)	Liberal; influential.	Chr. Oftedal (Ed.)
Stavangeren (Stavanger)	Conservative.	R. A. Lorentzen (Ed.)
Adresseavisen (Trondheim)	Conservative.	H. Torp (Ed.)
Dagsposten (Trondheim)	Liberal.	Johs. Knudsen (Ed.)
Nidaros (Trondheim)	Liberal.	Lützow Holm (Ed.)
Farmand (weekly)	Economic and financial.	T. Hoff (Ed.)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Avisernes Oslokontor A/S	Independent news agency.	S. Segelcke Meidell (Mgr.)
Myres Pressebyraa	Independent news agency.	Olav Myre (Dir.)
Norsk Presseforbund	Norwegian press association.	T. Kandahl (Chairman)
Norsk Telegrambyraa	Telegraph agency.	B. Knudsen (Mg. Dir.)

PANAMÁ

Capital: Panamá

Area: 32,358 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)

Population: 631,637, excluding Canal Zone (1940 census)

President

RICARDO ADOLFO DE LA GUARDIA

Assumed office October 9, 1941, to replace Dr. Arnulfo Arias
whose term was to expire February 15, 1947

Presidential Designates

Three elected by National Assembly, September 5, 1940,
all of whom have since resigned

Cabinet

Appointed January 1, 1945

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

Election of June 2, 1940 (for six years)

President: Elected monthly during four-month session beginning January 2
every other year

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Revolutionary	15
Democratic	5
National Liberal	4
Union Nacional Constitucionalista	3
Independent	3
United Liberal	1
Conservative	1
Total	32

GOVERNMENT AND LEADERS

A change of government took place in Panamá on October 9, 1941. On June 2, 1940, Dr. Arnulfo Arias had been elected President of Panamá. Soon after he assumed office on October 1, 1940, he inaugurated a series of far-reaching governmental measures. He obtained the adoption of a new constitution, one of the provisions of which extended his term of office from four to six years. His régime became unpopular and at the end of his first year as President opposition reached a high pitch.

Early on the morning of October 7, 1941, Dr. Arnulfo Arias took a plane for Havana, Cuba, traveling incognito, under the name of A. Madrid. However, before departing, he had neglected to obtain permission from the Supreme Court or the National Assembly to leave the country, a requirement stipulated in the constitution of the Republic. His absence was therefore declared unauthorized by the Supreme Court, and this fact opened the way for a change of government by constitutional procedure and without disorder.

According to the Constitution, in the absence of the President, the head of the government shall be the First, the Second, or the Third Vice-President, in order, and in the absence of all three, the Cabinet shall elect one of its own members to exercise the presidency. When Arnulfo Arias left Panamá, the First Vice-President, José Pezet, could not be found; the Third Vice-President, Aníbal Ríos, was in Lima where he was serving as Panamanian Minister to Peru; but the Second Vice-President, Ernesto Jaén Guardia, Panamanian Minister to Mexico, happened to be in Panamá City on leave, and on the morning of October 9, 1941, he officially assumed control of the Government of Panamá and appointed a new Cabinet. Three hours later he resigned, and the Cabinet elected its ranking member, Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia, Minister of Government and Justice, to head the government. He immediately took oath of office before the Supreme Court. He retained the Cabinet which elected him and appointed his brother, Camilo de la Guardia, as Minister of Government and Justice. The First Vice-President, José Pezet, resigned on October 11, 1941; and the Third Vice-President, Aníbal Ríos, resigned on December 13, 1941.

Shortly after President Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia assumed office, all of the orthodox political parties in Panamá offered him their adhesion and support, leaving, for the moment, no organized opposition.

On December 28, 1944, a political crisis took place just before the opening session of the National Assembly, which was to convene on January 2, 1945. President de la Guardia by Decree of December 29, 1944, suspended the Constitution of 1941 of the Arias régime and called for a general election on May 5, 1945, which is to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention. President de la Guardia has stated that he will resign on June 15, 1945, the date set for the opening session of the Convention.

The present Cabinet is composed as follows: Alfonso Correa García (Minister of Government and Justice), Roberto Jiménez (Minister of Foreign Relations), Víctor Tejeira (Minister of Finance and Treasury), Manuel Guardia (Minister of Agriculture and Commerce), Eduardo Morgan (Minister of Education), Roberto F. Chiari (Minister of Health and Public Works), Demetrio Porras (Minister without Portfolio) and Ricardo Marciacq (Controller General of the Republic).

PRESS

All papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Estrella de Panamá . . .	Liberal; published conjointly with <i>Star and Herald</i> , of which it forms Spanish section; circulates throughout Central and South America.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Pres. and Dir.</i>)
Star and Herald . . .	Liberal; English daily, founded in 1849; issues <i>Estrella de Panamá</i> as Spanish section.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Pub.</i>) Alberto McGeachy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Panama American . . .	English daily published jointly with <i>El Panamá-América</i> , the Spanish edition.	Dr. Harmodio Arias (<i>Pres. and Dir.</i>)
El Panamá-América . . .	(See above.)	Dr. Harmodio Arias (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Nación . . .	Pro-administration daily.	Florencio Icaza (<i>Pres.</i>) Raul Jimenez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo Gráfico (weekly) . .	Non-political.	Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>)

PARAGUAY

Capital: Asunción

Area: 321,000 square miles

Population: 1,250,000 (1944 estimate)

President

GENERAL HIGINIO MORÍNIGO

Designated Provisional President by Cabinet on September 8, 1940, following death of President Estigarribia; assumed full powers of President on November 30, 1940; in February, 1943 conducted elections in which he was sole candidate; and on August 15, 1943, assumed office for five-year term

Cabinet

Appointed August 15, 1943; since reorganized

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

The Constitution of August 15, 1940, drafted under President Estigarribia, provides for a Council of State (replacing the former Senate) and for a House of Representatives. This Council consists of the Cabinet and an equal number of persons, representative of commerce, agriculture, education, the Church, finance, industry and the armed forces, designated by the President. The President's powers were in general very greatly increased by the Constitution cited. President Higinio Morinigo organized the Council of State in July, 1941; and it functions to approve Cabinet decisions, under the chairmanship of Minister of Interior Col. Amancio Pampliego. No elections have been held for the Chamber of Deputies, the former Chamber having been dissolved by President Estigarribia in February, 1940.

Following the overthrow of President Ayala on February 17, 1936, by a military junta, Colonel Rafael Franco was named Provisional President.

On August 13, 1937, the army and navy forced the resignation of the Franco Cabinet and on August 15, Col. Franco resigned. Dr. Felix Paiva was proclaimed Provisional President by the army pending the holding of congressional elections. The new government restored the Constitution of 1870, and called elections. Congress met in October, 1938 for the first time since 1936.

General José Félix Estigarribia was elected President on April 30, 1939. He was killed in an aeroplane accident on September 7, 1940. General Higinio Morínigo, who was Minister of War, was designated Provisional President by the Cabinet. He was elected President in February 1943 without opposition.

The members of the Cabinet are: Colonel Amancio Pampliego (Minister of Interior and Justice), Dr. Horacio Chiriani (Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship), Dr. Juan Plate (Minister of Finance), Dr. Juan Dario Quiroz (Minister of Education), Brig.-Gen. Vicente Machuca (Minister of National Defense), Alfonso Dos Santos (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Juan Felix Morales (Minister of Commerce and Industry), Captain Ramón Martino (Minister of Public Works and Communications) and Dr. Gerardo Buonghermini (Minister of Public Health and Social Planning).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates cordial international relations, adherence to international agreements promoting solidarity, and arbitration; electoral reform; financial, economic, and agrarian reform; obligatory military service; improvement and expansion of educational system; social reform, including improvement of legal status of women, improvement of public health, and protection of labor. In 1942, this party was declared by the Government to be abolished.

Leaders: Dr. Geronimo Riat (President of Party), José P. Guggiari, Justo P. Prieto (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Luis A. Riart, Modesto Guggiari, Manuel Burgos, Belisario Rivarola, Justo Pastor Benítez, Narciso Méndez Benítez, Horacio A. Fernandez (formerly Minister to the United States), Juan F. Recalde, Alejandro Dávalos, Alejandro Marín Iglésias, Enrique Ayala, Efraím Cardozo, Ernesto Gavilán, Arturo Bordón, Cristobal Duarte, Pastor Urbieta Rojas, Artemio Mereles, Rogelio Pavón, Leonardo López, Policarpo Artaza, Carlos Centurión and Luis Chase Sosa.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: This party has been out of power for many years. It did not participate in the 1932 or 1939 presidential election or the 1935 or 1938 congressional elections, but it has many adherents and is likely again to figure in national affairs.

Leaders: Dr. Juan Leon Mallorquín, Dr. Federico Chaves, Américo Domanczky, José Zacarías Arza, Ramón Méndez Paiva, Luis Oscar Boettner, J. Eulogio Estigarribia, Angel Florentín Peña, Juan R. Chaves, J. Manuel Frutos, Crispín Insaurralde, Guillermo Enciso, Felipe Molas López, J. Natalicio Gonzalez, Victor Morínigo, Leandro P. Prieto, Bernardo Ocampos, Fabio da Silva and H. Sánchez Quell.

FRANQUISTA MOVEMENT: The admirers of former President Franco are still numerous, and have coöperated with the present government at times. At present they are mainly in exile. Their program is rather socialistic and revolutionary.

Leaders: Dr. Juan Stefanich, Dr. Carlos Gardel, Col. Luis Irrazabal, Gomez Freire Esteves, Luis Freire Esteves, Anselmo Jover Peralta, Col. Camilo Recalde and Bernardino Caballero.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press is under strict Government control.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Pais	José Concepcion Ortiz (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Tribuna	Anibal R. Arguello (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Paraguay	Ricardo Brugada Doldan
Informaciones	Bias Ortega (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deportes	Halley Mora (<i>Ed.</i>)
Restauración (Concepción)	Natalicio Olmedo (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Surco (Villarrica)	Leandro Duarte (<i>Ed.</i>)

PERU

Capital: Lima

Area: 482,258 square miles

Population: 7,271,653 (1942 estimate)

President

DR. MANUEL PRADO UGARTECHE

Elected on October 22, 1939; assumed office December 8, 1939,
for six-year term ending July 28, 1945

Cabinet

Appointed December 10, 1944

President of the Cabinet

JULIO L. EAST

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Senadores)

*Election of October 22, 1939 **

President: ERNESTO DIEZ CANSECO

Number of members 48

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of October 22, 1939 **

President: DR. CARLOS SAYÁN ALVAREZ

Number of members 140

* The Constitution was amended on September 26, 1940, providing that both Chambers shall be renewed every six years.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Twelve political parties formed a coalition termed *Concentración Nacional de Partidos*, and designated Manuel Prado Ugarteche as their candidate for the presidency in the elections of October 22, 1939. The *Frente Patriótico* was the name given to the opposition forces (a wing of the *Unión Revolucionaria*, as well as independent, conservative groups), and these designated Dr. José Quesada as their candidate. These were the only two candidates.

The members of President Prado's Cabinet are: Julio L. East (President of Cabinet and Minister of Finance and Commerce), Manuel C. Gallagher (Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion), Dr. Ricardo de la Puente y Ganoza (Minister of Government and Police), Alberto Jochamowitz (Minister of Industry and Public Works), Enrique Laroza (Minister of Public Education), Dr. Manuel Cisneros (Minister of Justice and Labor), Dr. Constantino J. Carvallo (Minister of Public Health and Social Assistance), General Antonio Silva Santisteban (Minister of War), Rear Admiral Federico Díaz Dulanto (Minister of Marine), Godofredo Labarthe (Minister of Agriculture) and General Fernando Melgar (Minister of Aviation).

UNIÓN REVOLUCIONARIA: This party split into two wings for the October, 1939 elections. One (headed by Gen. Cirilo Ortega) favored Manuel Prado for President; the other (headed by Luis A. Flores) favored the opposition candidate, Dr. José Quesada. The Party advocates the continuance of existing relations between the State and the Church; industrial, agricultural (diversifi-

cation of crops) and commercial development; social reforms, reintegration of the Indian population into the national life; economic, financial and general reorganization. Proposes to base all its financial reforms on a balanced budget and a stable money. Favors road development, promotion of Army and Navy institutions, and assumes a strongly nationalistic attitude. It has favored a fascist organization of government.

Leaders: Pro Administration Wing: General Cirilo Ortega (Acting President of Party); *Fascist Wing:* Manuel Mujica Gallo (President) and Luis A. Flores.

DESCENTRALISTA PARTY: Advocates states' rights and a removal of many governmental functions and privileges from the capital to the provinces.

Leaders: M. J. Bustamante de la Fuente, Alberto Delgado, Erasmo Roca, Emilio Romero, Juan Mercado and Clímaco Tamayo.

CIVILISTA PARTY: Has coöperated with Unión Revolucionaria but has not figured officially as a party organization since 1931. Capitalistic and conservative. Includes the aristocracy and the wealthy classes.

Leaders: José Pardo, Luis Miró Quesada and J. Matías Manzanilla.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY: In *foreign policy*, advocated the settlement of the Tacna-Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June, 1929; and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines. In *domestic policy*, favors the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church; advocates industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms, protective tariff and educational reform. This was the party of the late President Augusto B. Leguía.

Leaders: Pro-Administration Wing: Andrés Dasso (President); *Opposition Wing:* Oscar Leguía (President).

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: The program of the Constitutional Party, now inactive, was similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party except for being strongly protectionist and nationalistic.

Leaders: Celestino Manchego Muñoz and Julio C. Guerrero.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded in 1889 by Don Nicolas de Piérola; inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader. In 1923 it was reorganized by a group of Piérola's political friends. Supported and collaborated with the Democratic Reform Party, under the leadership of Carlos de Piérola.

Leader: Amadeo Piérola.

PARTIDO APRISTA (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana): In 1944 the party changed its name to Partido del Pueblo to eliminate the idea that it is an international organization. A radical party; anti-imperialistic. In *foreign policy*, advocates close coöperation with Indo-American countries. In *domestic policy*, proposes advanced social reforms; industrial and agricultural development with subdivision of large landed estates; educational reform and general economic reorganization.

Leaders: Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre, Manuel Seoane and Luis Alberto Sanchez.

PARTIDO SOCIAL NACIONALISTA: A center party which at the beginning was allied with the Unión Revolucionaria Party.

Leader: Elías Lozada Benavente.

PARTIDO NACIONALISTA: A party organized to represent a moderate, conservative group which wants as its program special attention to the economic

and financial problems of the country. It represents the civilista ideas in politics, i.e., property owners' interests, nationalistic tendencies, dominance of the Catholic Church.

Leaders: Victor M. Arévalo and Octavio Alva.

PARTIDO LIBERAL: Reorganized August, 1933. Favors a more active labor and educational program, administrative decentralization.

Leaders: Gerardo Balbuena, Ricardo Monteagudo and Ernesto Diez Canseco.

PARTIDO NACIONAL AGRARIO: Represents group of landowners whose political aims are similar to those of the Nacionalistas.

Leaders: Gerardo Klinge and Manuel González Olaechea.

PARTIDO COMUNISTA: Accepts traditional communist program.

Leaders: Juan Barrio, Jorge Falcón and Jorge del Prado.

FRENTE DEMOCRÁTICO NACIONAL: A group organized in 1944 for 1945 elections. Demand free elections, free press and repeal of the emergency laws.

Leaders: Manuel Bustamante de la Fuente, José Galvez and Francisco Tamayo.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Comercio	Conservative; oldest and leading paper in Peru.	Miró Quesada Family (<i>Props.</i>) Aurelio Miró-Quesada (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Crónica	Democratic; pro-Administration.	Sociedad Papelera Peruana (<i>Prop.</i>) Pedro Ugarteche (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Noche	Pro-Administration.	Ernesto Balarezo Pinillos (<i>Mgr.</i>)
El Peruano	Official gazette for laws, decrees, etc.	Teodoro Garrido Lecca (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Prensa	Independent; agricultural and industrial activities.	Guillermo Hoyos Osoreo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Suplemento	Pro-Administration.	José V. Faura (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
La Tribuna	Organ of Apra Party.	Victor R. Haya de la Torre (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Universal	Pro-Administration.	Román Hernández (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Deber	Conservative; Clerical; Civilista.	Rev. N. Barriga (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Arequipa)		
El Pueblo (Arequipa)	Independent.	E. Zegarra Ballón (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Callao (Callao)	Pro-Administration; founded in 1883.	Dr. Mario Arrus (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Comercio	Independent.	José Angel Escalante (<i>Prop.</i>) José Antonio Velasco (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cuzco)		Mrs. M. E. Velasco (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Sol (Cuzco)	Pro-Administration.	
Boletín del Banco Central de Reserva del Peru	Economic and financial.	Oscar Arrus (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Boletín Mensual de la Cámara de Comercio de Lima	Economic and financial.	Lima Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
(monthly)		Pedro Barrantes Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revista de Economía Finanzas (monthly)	Economic and financial.	

COMMONWEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINES*

Capital: Manila
Temporary Capital: Tacloban, Leyte
Area: 114,400 square miles
Population: 16,000,751 (1938 census)

President

SERGIO OSMEÑA

Elected as Vice-President on September 17, 1935; assumed office November 15, 1935; reelected on November 11, 1941, for four-year term; succeeded Manuel L. Quezon as President on August 1, 1944

Cabinet

Established in the Philippines following reoccupation of Leyte

PARLIAMENT

Election of November 11, 1941 (three-year term) †

President of the Senate: MANUEL ROXAS

Speaker of the House: BENIGNO S. AGUIRRO

Parties

Partido Nacionalista 98

Representation

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to Japanese invasion)

In 1933, the controlling Nacionalista-Consolidado Party split over the issue of the acceptance of the Hawes-Cutting-Hare Independence Act which had been passed over the veto of President Hoover by the United States Congress. The so-called "Pro" group was led by Senator Sergio Osmeña and Speaker Manuel Roxas, and the "Anti" group by Senate President Manuel L. Quezon. The Act was rejected by the Philippine Legislature in October, 1933.

On May 1, 1934, the Legislature in a special session, voted to accept the substitute Tydings-McDuffie Act, approved by President Roosevelt; both groups voted for acceptance.

The elections for membership in the Constitutional Convention, provided for in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, were held on a non-partisan basis on July 10, 1934, and leaders of both groups, although not Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña themselves, took part in the subsequent deliberations.

After the approval of the Constitution by President Roosevelt on March 23, 1935, and its ratification by the people of the Philippines on May 14, 1935, a

* The Philippine Islands were attacked without warning by the Japanese on December 7, 1941. President Quezon fled to the United States; where he died in 1944. President Osmeña returned with American troops in August 1944 and set up temporary headquarters on Leyte.

† This Parliament never convened because the Japanese invaded the Islands before the date for so doing.

movement began for coöperation between the two groups in the interests of national unity, and Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña accepted the nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Commonwealth respectively under a formally launched coalition.

The Tydings-McDuffie Act was amended by the Tydings-Kocalkowski (Philippine Economic Adjustment) Act, approved by the President of the United States on August 7, 1939, which was accepted by a resolution of the National Assembly on September 15, making it part of the Ordinance appended to the Philippine Constitution, the resolution being approved by the people of the Philippines in a plebiscite held on October 24 and ratified by the President of the United States on November 10, 1939.

On September 15, 1939, the National Assembly adopted a resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution providing (1) for the reestablishment in the Philippines of a bicameral legislature to be known as the Congress of the Philippines, senators to be elected at large, (2) for the shortening of the term of office of the president from six to four years but permitting reelection, no president, however, to hold office for more than eight consecutive years, and (3) for the establishment of an independent electoral commission to supervise elections. All three amendments were carried by large majorities in a plebiscite held on June 18, the results of which were certified by the National Assembly on July 13. The amendments were approved by the President of the United States on December 2 and were proclaimed by President Quezon on December 4, 1940.

When the Japanese invaded the Philippines the U. S. High Commissioner, the President and the Vice President withdrew to the United States and set up an exile government in Washington which was recognized by the U. S. When Osmeña succeeded Quezon the cabinet was reorganized, as it was again after its return to the Islands in order to include guerilla leaders there. It is now composed as follows: Jaime Hernandez (Finance), Ismael Mathay (without Portfolio), Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo (Information and Public Instruction), Gen. Basilio J. Valdes (Defense and Communications), Col. Alejandro Melchor (without Portfolio), Col. Mariano Eraña (Justice, Labor and Welfare), Col. Manuel Nieto (Agriculture and Commerce), Dr. Arturo B. Rotor (Secretary to the President) and Dr. Urbano A. Zafra (without Portfolio).

PRESS

All of the papers listed are published in Manila.

The press is now under Japanese control.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bulletin	Republican.	Carson Taylor (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy C. Bennet (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Debate	Independent; in Spanish.	People's Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Mabuhay	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	People's Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippines Herald	Nacionalista; in English.	People's Press, Inc. (<i>Pub.</i>) Carlos P. Romulo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Taliba	Nacionalista; in Tagalog.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
Tribune	Independent; in English.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
La Vanguardia	Independent; in Spanish.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>) Pedro Aunario (<i>Ed.</i>)
Graphic (weekly)	Independent; in English.	Ramon Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippines Free Press (weekly)	Independent; in English and Spanish.	R. McCulloch Dick (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Philippine Magazine (monthly)	Independent; in English.	A. V. H. Hartendorp (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)

POLAND

Capital: Warszawa (Warsaw)

Temporary Seat of Government: London, England

Area: 149,274 square miles (not including 337 sq. mi. taken from Czechoslovakia in 1938)

Population: 34,500,000 (1937 estimate; not including 225,000 taken from Czechoslovakia in 1938)

President

WLADYSLAW RACZKIEWICZ

(Former Governor of Pomorze Province)

Appointed by President Mościcki on his resignation,
on September 30, 1939, in accordance with
terms of the Polish Constitution

Cabinet

Socialist, National Liberal and Labor Parties

Appointed November 29, 1944

Premier

TOMASZ ARCISZEWSKI

PARLIAMENT

By presidential decree on December 9, 1939, a National Council of the Polish Republic was constituted to act in an advisory capacity to the Government. It was composed of 19 members, representing all political groups. Ignace Jan Paderewski was elected Speaker. Paderewski died in the United States on June 30, 1941. The Deputy Speaker, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk took over the duties of Speaker. The National Council was dissolved on September 3, 1941, in order to be enlarged and reorganized. A new National Council, composed of 32 members, was appointed on February 3, 1942. Each of the four main parties (National Party, Peasant Party, National Labor Party and Polish Socialist Party) has five representatives; the Jews have two. Ten members represent different sections of Polish public opinion. Bronislaw Skalak is the Speaker of the National Council.

Poland was invaded by Germany on September 1, 1939, and by Soviet Russia on September 17, 1939. The government was forced to leave Polish territory on September 18, 1939. President Mościcki resigned on September 30, 1939, and appointed Wladyslaw Raczkiwicz in his place. Marshal Smigly-Rydz resigned as Inspector General of the Army and was interned in Rumania together with Col. Joseph Beck, former Foreign Minister, and other cabinet members. The new President appointed General Wladyslaw Sikorski as Premier and Commander-in-Chief on September 30, 1939. Great Britain, the Vatican, the United States and other powers have not ceased to recognize this government. In 1939 it established its temporary capital at Angers, France, where the French Government granted it extraterritorial rights. After the invasion of France, it moved to London, England.

As a result of the German aggression against Russia the whole of Poland was occupied by Germany in July, 1941. On July 30, 1941, Poland concluded an agreement with the Government of the U. S. S. R. by virtue of which the Ger-

man-Soviet agreements concluded after September 1st, 1939, were declared null and void and diplomatic relations between Poland and Soviet Russia were reestablished. The late General Sikorski paid a visit to the U. S. A. in the spring of 1941. As a result of this visit, the Lease-Lend Act was extended to include Poland. On August 14, 1941, a Polish-Soviet military agreement was concluded. This provided for the formation of a Polish Army in Russia. On December 4, 1941, General Sikorski and M. Stalin signed a declaration of friendship and mutual assistance. In 1943 the Government asked the International Red Cross to investigate the Nazi assertion that several thousand Polish officers had been killed by the Russians, whereupon the U. S. S. R. severed diplomatic relation with Poland on April 25, 1943.

In July, 1944, the U. S. S. R. recognized a Polish Committee for National Liberation which was established in Moscow and moved to Lublin, Poland, when the latter place was liberated. On December 31, 1944, this Committee proclaimed itself as the Provisional Government of Poland and announced its composition as follows: Edward Osobka Morawski (Premier), Gomulka (Deputy Premier), Janusz (Second Deputy Premier), Gen. Rola-Zymierski (Defense), Josef Maslanka (Public Administration), Stanislaw Skrzyszewski (Education), Stanislaw Radkiewicz (Public Security), Konstanty Dombrowski (Finance), Wiktor Trojanowski (Social Welfare and Health), Stefan Szeperko (Agriculture), Jan Rabanowski (Communications), Henryk Minc (Industry), Teodor Gutowski (Commerce), Tadeusz Czaplinski (Post and Telegraph), Edmund Zalewski (Justice), Wincenty Rzymowski (Culture and Arts) and Stefan Matuszewski (Information and Propaganda).

The members of the Cabinet in London are: Tomasz Arciszewski (Prime Minister), Adam Tarnowski, (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Zygmunt Berzowski (Minister of Interior), Jan Kwapinski (Minister of Industry, Commerce and Shipping), Bronislaw Kusnierz (Minister of Justice), Dr. Adam Pragier (Minister of Information and Documentation), Dr. Wladyslaw Folkierski (Minister for Peace Conference) and Stanislaw Sopicki (Minister of Reconstruction and Public Administration). Apart from the above, the President named Prime Minister Tomasz Arciszewski to be in charge of Industry, Labor and Social Welfare; Jan Kwapinski to be in charge of the Ministry of Finance; Dr. Wladyslaw Folkierski to be in charge of the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs and Lieut. General Marian Kukiel to be in charge of the Ministry of National Defense.

Efforts have been made to unite the Committee for National Liberation with the Polish Government in London, but without success. The Polish Premier, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, twice visited Moscow in 1944 in a fruitless attempt to find a settlement of the Polish Russian controversy. After the failure in this attempt he resigned on November 24, 1944. The Russians insist that Poland's eastern frontier shall be the "Curzon Line."

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(Prior to German and Russian invasions.)

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Reorganized in 1937 to give certain support to the National Unity Movement. Represented large landowning interests and those of large industry.

Leaders: Count Adolf Bninski (President), Prince Janusz Radziwill, Adam Krzyzanowski and Count Józef Wielowieyski.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB: Established by a pro-government group with democratic tendencies demanding a change of the electoral laws. The group opposed

the National Unity Movement for its nationalistic character, and opposed anti-Semitism.

Leaders: Senator and Professor Mieczyslaw Michalowicz and Professor Marcelli Handelsman.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATS: Nationalistic, anti-Semitic; advocated amendment of constitution to assure equilibrium between executive and legislative powers; opposed regional self-government for national minorities and radical agrarian reform; pro-Catholic. Opposed government and National Unity Movement. Represented landowners, especially western provinces, intellectuals, bourgeoisie, merchants, some well-to-do peasants and workmen.

Leaders: K. Kowalski (President of Party), Tadeusz Bielecki, Roman Rybarski and Prince Seweryn Czetwertyński.

PEASANT PARTY: Demanded that peasants, who form 63 per cent of Poland's population, participate in the direction of affairs of State. They advocated democratization of the electoral laws and their social program included a radical land reform and the nationalization of heavy industry. They advocated a *modus vivendi* with all racial minorities inhabiting Poland.

Leaders: Wincenty Witos, the late Maciej Rataj (ex-Speaker of the Sejm), the late Stanislaw Thugutt and Stanislaw Kot.

POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY: The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional program comprising nationalization of industry, radical land reform and better partition of national income. Desired to coöperate with racial minorities and opposed Communism. Demanded return to parliamentary democracy. Represented trade unions, radical intellectuals and farm workers.

Leaders: The late Mieczyslaw Niedzialkowski (Chairman of Party), Kazimierz Czapinski, Zygmunt Zulawski, M. Arciszewski and Zygmunt Piotrowski.

LABOR PARTY: Amalgamation of the Christian Democrats and National Labor. Pro-Catholic party advocating return to parliamentary régime. Except for certain influence in Silesia and Pomorze was of minor importance.

Leaders: The late Wladyslaw Tempka and Karol Popiel.

NATIONAL RADICALS: Offspring of the National Democrats. Extreme nationalistic party, anti-Semitic, Catholic. Controlled great part of the university students, some workmen and artisans, and some young intellectuals. Opposed National Unity Movement.

Leaders: Jan Jodziewicz and Wojciech Zaleski.

PRESS

The papers with their affiliations and editors are listed as of August before the German invasion. Many papers have been suppressed. The Germans publish the *Krakauer Zeitung* and *Nowy Kurjer Warszawski*. There are now many underground papers in Poland. Most of them are dailies, and the most important have morning and evening editions.

Unless otherwise noted papers were published in Warsaw.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C.	National-radical.	Dr. Tadeusz Gluziński (Ed.)
Czas	Conservative.	Dr. Jan Moszyński (Ed.)
Dobry Wieczór-Kurjer Czerwony	Informational.	Henryk Butkiewicz (Ed.)
Express Poranny	Informational.	B. Hensel (Ed.)
Gazeta Polska	Fusion of former <i>Głos Prawdy</i> and <i>Epoka</i> .	R. Starzyński (Ed.)
Goniec Warszawski	National-independent.	St. Majewski (Ed.)
Kurjer Polski	Owned by heavy industry.	Dr. Marcelli Karczewski (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Kurjer Poranny	Organ of Nationalist group of Government Party.	Ryszard Piestrzyński (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Warszawski	Independent, national, clerical, conservative.	K. Olchowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nasz Przegląd	Zionist organ; in Polish.	J. Appenschlak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mały Dziennik	Catholic-informational.	Rev. M. Kolbe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polska Zbrojna	Organ for Army	A. Rudnicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Robotnik	Organ of Socialist Party.	M. Niedziałkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy	National Party.	Stan. Jasiukowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wieczór Warszawski	Informational-National.	Stan. Strzetelski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Rundschau in Polen (Bydgoszcz)	Principal organ of German minority.	G. Starke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Bydgoski (Bydgoszcz)	Catholic; democratic.	J. Teska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Głos Narodu (Kraków)	Christian Democratic.	J. Piwowrcażyk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilustrowany Kurier Codzienny (Kraków)	Independent; nationalist.	Marjan Dabrowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nowy Dziennik (Kraków)	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Dr. David Lazer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kattowitzer Zeitung (Katowice)	German minority organ.	H. Weber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polonia (Katowice)	Christian Democratic.	W. Korfanty (<i>Dir.</i>)
Obserschlesicher Kurier (Królewska Huta)	Catholic; German minority.	Ewald Zwienk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Freie Presse (Łódź)	German minority organ.	A. Kargel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurier Łódzki (Łódź)	Government sympathies.	C. Gumkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Łództer Zeitung (Łódź)	German.	Bernhard von Haller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republika (Łódź)	Industrial.	M. Nusbaum-Oltaszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chwila (Łwów)	Zionist; in Polish.	H. Rozmaryn and H. Heschels (<i>Eds.</i>)
Dilo (Lwów)	National Ukrainian.	Dr. I. Nimtschuk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Słowo Narodowe (Lwów)	National Party.	Jan Matyasik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiek Nowy (Lwów)	Liberal.	B. Laskownicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Poznański (Poznań)	Conservative.	J. Winiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurier Poznański (Poznań)	National Party; Catholic.	Dr. Maryan Seyda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Posener Tageblatt (Poznań)	German minority organ.	E. Petruł (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dzień Pomorski (Toruń)	Conservative.	T. Schab (<i>Ed.</i>)
Słowo Pomorskie (Toruń)	National Party.	Stan. Ciełak (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Wileński (Wilno)	National Party.	Z. Fedorowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurier Wileński (Wilno)	Liberal.	Wanda Pelczyńska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Słowo (Wilno)	Conservative.	Stan. Mackiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gospodarz Polski (weekly)	Peasants' interests.	M. Michalski, F. Gwizdz and J. Bokjo (<i>Eds.</i>)
Polska Gospodarcza (weekly)	Industry and trade.	Czesław Peche (<i>Ed.</i>)
Świat (weekly)	General and political.	L. Chrzanowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tygodnik Ilustrowany (weekly)	General and political.	Wacław Czarski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wyzwolenie (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	C. Lysik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zielony Sztandar (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	Maciej Rataj and T. Kosmowska (<i>Eds.</i>)
Zorza (weekly)	National Party.	Dr. J. Zaluska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piast (Kraków) (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	St. Matysik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Przegląd Gospodarczy (fortnightly)	Economic and financial.	Edward Rose (<i>Ed.</i>)
Droga (monthly)	Political and general.	W. Horzyca (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

P. A. T.	Official.	M. Obarski (<i>Ed.</i>)
A. T. E.	Independent.	Ant. Chrzaszczewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Iskra	Government Party agency.	Col. M. Szczyński (<i>Dir.</i>)
K. A. P.	Catholic agency.	Rev. Z. Kaczyński (<i>Dir.</i>)
P. A. P.	Independent.	J. Kuczabiński (<i>Dir.</i>)
Z. A. T.	Jewish agency.	M. Mozes (<i>Dir.</i>)

PORTUGAL

Capital: Lisbon

Area: 35,490 square miles

Population: 7,702,182 (1940 estimate)

President

GENERAL ANTONIO OSCAR DE FRAGOSO CARMONA

Elected 1926. Reëlected in 1928, 1935 and 1942. Term is for seven years and expires April 15, 1949

Cabinet

Non-partisan; appointed July 9, 1926, after military overthrow of elected government. Reorganized September 5, 1944

Premier

DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR

PARLIAMENT

CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Election of November 1, 1942, for four-year term

President: DR. DOMINGOS FEZAS VITAL
Members are appointed representing local "autarchies" and administrative, moral, cultural and economic activities.

President: DR. JOSÉ ALBERTO DOS REIS

Number of members 97 Number of active members . . . 80

A new Constitution for Portugal was adopted on March 19, 1933. This Constitution is modeled on the Corporative State plan. It provides for the election of the President by the people for a term of seven years; a National Assembly of ninety members is similarly elected for a term of four years; alongside of this Assembly functions a Corporative Chamber composed of ninety-seven members who are representatives of local "autarchies" and of the several branches of social activities: administrative, moral, cultural and economic.

A general election was held on February 8, 1942, for the selection of a President of the republic. The only candidate proposed was General Carmona who had held that office since 1928. A State Council was constituted on April 11, 1933, at present composed of the President of the Republic, President of the Council of Ministers, Vice Presidents of the National Assembly, Corporate Chamber, President of the Supreme Court, and Attorney General of the Republic, and four life members. The duties of the Council of State are to advise the President when serious national emergencies arise and to convoke or dissolve the National Assembly. Considerable legislation has been promulgated regarding the corporative organization of the State, which is now in its final stage. Under the new régime the President appoints the Premier, who in turn selects a Cabinet. The Cabinet is not responsible to Parliament.

The present Cabinet is composed as follows: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, Minister of Foreign Affairs), Lt. Col. Julio Botelho Moniz (Minister

of Interior), Dr. Cavaleiro Ferreira (Minister of Justice), Dr. João Pinto da Costa Leite (Minister of Finance), Capt. Americo Rodrigues Tomaz (Minister of Marine), Dr. Marcelo Caetano (Minister of Colonies), Dr. Caeiro da Mata (Minister of National Education), Dr. Luiz Supico Pinto (Minister of Economy), Augusto Cancela de Abreu (Minister of Public Works) and Lt. Col. Santos Costa (Minister of War).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the dissolution of the old Parliament, the party system, in the ordinary sense, has ceased to exist. The old parties were all disbanded, being replaced by the National Union.

NATIONAL UNION (União Nacional): A union in support of the Government and made up of all classes of society regardless of previous political affiliations or religious beliefs.

Leaders: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, President of Party), Dr. Albino Soares Pinto dos Reis, Jr. (Vice-President of Party) and Rui de Morais Vaz (Secretary of Party). The Central Commission of the Party is composed of nine members.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Lisboa (evening)	Independent; conservative.	Renascenca Grafica (<i>Prop.</i>) Joaquim Manso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Manhã	Organ of National Union, semi-official Government paper.	Companhia Nacional Editora (<i>Prop.</i>) Manuel Murias (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Independent; conservative; long-established paper, with foreign news service.	Empreza Nacional de Publicidade (<i>Prop.</i>) Augusto de Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario do Governo	Official gazette.	Imprensa Nacional (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario Popular (evening)	Independent; conservative; foreign news service.	Antonio Tinoco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal do Comercio	Independent; conservative; long-established paper; influential in commercial and industrial circles.	Diniz Bordallo Pinheiro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novidades	Organ of Catholic Church.	F. Pais de Figueiredo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republica (evening)	Republican; independent.	Carvalho Duarte (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Seculo	Independent; conservative tendency; foreign news service.	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Pereira da Rosa (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Voz	Independent; conservative; Catholic, monarchistic.	Empreza A Voz (<i>Prop.</i>) Pedro Correia Marques (<i>Ed.</i>)
Anglo-Portuguese News (weekly)	British weekly, includes articles in Portuguese.	Luiz Marques (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Comercio do Porto (Oporto)	Organ of commerce and industry in the North.	Fortunato Seara Cardoso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Noticias (Oporto)	Independent.	M. Pacheco de Miranda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Primeiro de Janeiro (Oporto)	Republican; democratic.	Antonio Loureiro Dias (<i>Ed.</i>)

RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest

Area: 113,884 square miles (prior to partition in 1940)

Population: 20,000,000 (prior to partition in 1940)

Ruler

KING MICHAEL I

Born October 15, 1921; proclaimed King September 6, 1940

Cabinet

Reorganized December 6, 1944

Premier

GENERAL NICOLAE RADESCU

PARLIAMENT

(Dissolved on September 4, 1940.)

On September 4, 1940, King Carol II replaced Premier Ion Gigurtu by Marshal Ion Antonescu and the following day suspended the Constitution proclaimed on February 27, 1938, and dissolved the Parliament. On the same day, the King granted the new Premier full powers for governing the country, retaining for himself only the command of the army, the right to make coin, to grant decorations and amnesty, and to conclude treaties.

On September 6, 1940, Premier Antonescu demanded and obtained the King's abdication on the ground that the country's leaders refused to work with the government under King Carol and that to do otherwise might plunge the country into civil war. On the same day, the Crown Prince was proclaimed King as Michael I. His first act was to confirm Marshal Antonescu in his status as Head of the State and Premier, retaining for himself the rights above mentioned except the power to conclude treaties, which were to be exercised by the Premier. The Crown Council established early in 1938 was abolished.

On November 23, 1940, Rumania adhered to the Tripartite Pact thus affiliating with the Axis and coming under the influence of Germany. On June 22, 1941, the government joined in Germany's attack on Russia, and on December 12, 1941, it declared war on the United States.

Following the successful campaign of the Russian army, in August, 1944, Rumania surrendered and accepted armistice terms dictated by the U.S.S.R., Great Britain and the United States. Premier Antonescu was arrested and the King appointed Gen. Constantin Sanatescu who formed a new government with himself as Premier. He was replaced on December 6, 1944, by Gen. Nicolae Radescu.

The present cabinet is composed as follows: Gen. Nicolae Radescu (Premier and Home Affairs), Gen. Ion Negulescu (War), Petre Groza (Deputy Premier), Lucretiu Patrascanu (Justice), Constantin Visoianu (Foreign Affairs), Gheorghe Pop (Cults and Arts), Constantin Bratianu (War Production), Mihai Romniceanu (Finance), Prof. Daniel Danielopol (Health and Social Assistance), Aurel Leucutia (National Economy), Prof. Ion Hudita

(Agriculture), Stefan Voitec (Education), Lotar Radaceanu (Labor), Prof. Gheorghe Nicolau (Social Insurance), Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej (Communications), Virgil Solomon (Public Works), Prof. Gheorghe Fotino (Cooperatives) and Gheorghe Vladescu-Racoasa (Minorities).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Front of National Regeneration was replaced in June, 1940 by the Party of the Nation, under the leadership of former King Carol. The latter political organization was suppressed with the advent of Antonescu. This "Legionary State" was dominated by the fascist Iron Guard until the abortive revolt against Antonescu during the months of November, 1940 to January, 1941. After that time the Iron Guard was outlawed and the members of the cabinet represented no political party.

Political Parties are again taking form in Rumania. The present cabinet includes: National Democratic Front — 6, Peasants — 4, Liberals — 4.

PRESS

Papers listed are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argus	Financial and economic.	Al. Petrovici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Curierul	National Peasant.	E. Socor (<i>Dir.</i>)
Dreptatea	National Peasant organ.	Ion Livianu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Faifa		Mircea Damian (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Information Internationale		M. F. Economu and Lucian Boz (<i>Dirs.</i>)
Jurnalul de Dimineata . . .	Conservative.	Tudor Teodorescu-Braniste (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Indépendance Roumaine . .	National Liberal.	Asra Berkowitz (<i>Dir.</i>)
Libertatea	Organ of Socialists.	Constantin T. Petrescu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Scanteia	Organ of Communists.	
Impul		Grigore Gafencu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Universul	Conservative.	Ion Lugosianu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vitorul	Organ of National Liberals.	Mihail Farcasanu (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Rador	Official; telegraph agency.	Teodor Solacolu (<i>Dir.</i>)
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RUSSIA†

(UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

(Composed of Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Azerbaijan, Georgian, Armenian, Kazak, Turkmenistan, Kirghiz, Tadzhik, Uzbek, Karelo-Finnish, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Moldavian Republics) ††

Capital: Moscow

Area: 8,308,634 square miles (1939)

Population: 193,000,000 (1940 estimate)

President of the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union

MIKHAIL I. KALININ

Elected by Supreme Council on January 17, 1938

Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)

Elected by the Supreme Council

President of Council of People's Commissars

JOSEPH VISSARIONOVICH STALIN (Communist)

Stalin is also People's Commissar for Defense, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and head of State Defense Committee

Appointed by Supreme Council on May 6, 1941

PARLIAMENT

(Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.)

The Constitution of December 5, 1936, provides that there shall be a Supreme Council of the Union consisting of two equal houses; that members thereof shall be elected at general secret elections for a term of 4 years; that regular sessions of each body shall be held twice each year; that there shall be a president of each house; that there shall be a Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the Union, which shall consist of a president, 16 vice presidents (one vice president for each constituent republic of the Union), a secretary and 24 members; that the Praesidium shall act as an executive and directive body between the sessions of the Supreme Council. Elections to the Supreme Soviet to have been held in December, 1941, 1942, 1943 and 1944 were postponed. The powers of the present body have been extended until 1945 by Presidential decree. Elections are normally held every four years.

COUNCIL OF THE UNION

Chairman: ANDREY A. ANDREYEV

(Elected at general elections December 12, 1937, for four-year term; one representative for each 300,000 inhabitants.)

COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES

Chairman: NIKOLAI M. SHEVERNIK

(Elected on December 12, 1937, for four-year term, each constituent republic has 25 representatives, each autonomous republic 11, each autonomous oblast 5, and each national okrug one.)

Number of members 647 Number of members 713

† Germany and the other Axis powers, as well as Finland, attacked Russia in June, 1941.

†† Russia, in 1940, incorporated into the Union the Karelo-Finnish, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Moldavian S.S.R.'s.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The only political party permitted to exist in the Soviet Union is the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik). The highest organ of the Party is the All-Union Party Congress which according to the Party statutes is supposed to meet at least once every three years, but actually has only met twice in the last 13 years. The Party Congress elects a Central Committee. The XVIII Party Congress held in March, 1939 elected a Central Committee of 71 members and 68 alternates. The new Central Committee at its first meeting chose: (1) an executive body known as the Political Bureau (Politburo) of 9 members and 5 alternates; (2) an Organizational Bureau (Orgburo) of 9 members; (3) a Secretariat consisting of 4 members; (4) a Commission of Party Control consisting of 31 members.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-UNION COMMUNIST PARTY

Members

J. V. Stalin — Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.; People's Commissar for Defense; Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; Chairman of the State Defense Committee of the U.S.S.R.; Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

V. M. Molotov — Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.; People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs; Vice-Chairman of the State Defense Committee of the U.S.S.R.

L. M. Kaganovich — Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.; People's Commissar of Railway Transport.

K. E. Voroshilov — Marshal of the Soviet Union; member of the State Committee of Defense; Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars; now representative of the General Staff.

M. I. Kalinin — President of Praesidium of Supreme Council of the U.S.S.R.

A. I. Mikoyan — Vice President of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Trade.

A. A. Andreyev — President of the Council of the Union; Secretary, Central Committee of Communist Party; Chairman of the Commission of Party Control; People's Commissar for Agriculture.

N. S. Khrushchev — Member of Praesidium of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.; First Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party.

A. A. Zhdanov — Chief of the Commission on Foreign Relations of the Council of the Union; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; First Secretary of the Leningrad Committee of the Communist Party.

Alternates

L. P. Beria — People's Commissar for Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R.; Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.

N. M. Shvernik — Chairman of the Council of Nationalities; Head of the Chief Administration for the Registration and Distribution of Labor Forces.

G. M. Malenkov — Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

N. A. Voznesensky — Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.

A. S. Shcherbakov — Secretary of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Head of the Soviet Information Bureau; Chief of the Political Administration of the Red Army.

STATE DEFENSE COMMITTEE

J. V. STALIN — *Chairman*V. M. MOLOTOV — *Vice-Chairman**Members*

N. Bulganin

G. M. Malenkov

L. P. Beria

N. A. Voznesensky

A. I. Mikoyan

L. M. Kaganovich

COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS

J. V. Stalin — People's Commissariat of Defense.

V. M. Molotov — People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

A. J. Mikoyan — People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade.

L. M. Kaganovich — People's Commissariat of Railways.

J. T. Peresypkin — People's Commissariat of Communications.

P. P. Shirshov — People's Commissariat of Sea Transport.

Z. A. Shaskov — People's Commissariat of River Transport.

J. K. Sedin — People's Commissariat of Oil Industry.

I. G. Kabanov — People's Commissariat of Electrical Industry.

D. G. Zhimerin — People's Commissariat of Power Stations.

J. T. Tevosyan — People's Commissariat of Ferrous Metallurgy.

P. F. Lomako — People's Commissariat of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy.

V. V. Vakhrushev — People's Commissariat of Coal Industry.

M. G. Pervukhin — People's Commissariat of Chemical Industry.

A. J. Shakhurin — People's Commissariat of Aviation Industry.

J. J. Nosenko — People's Commissariat of Shipbuilding Industry.

B. L. Vannikov — People's Commissariat of Munitions.

D. F. Ustinov — People's Commissariat of Armaments.

N. S. Kazakov — People's Commissariat of Heavy Machine Building.

S. A. Akopov — People's Commissariat of Medium Machine Building.

P. I. Parshin — People's Commissariat of Mortar Armament.

N. G. Kuznetsov — People's Commissariat of the Navy.

K. P. Subbotin — People's Commissariat of Agricultural Procurements.

S. Z. Ginzburg — People's Commissariat of Construction.

A. J. Efremov — People's Commissariat of Machine Tool Building Industry.

N. M. Rychkov — People's Commissariat of Justice.

L. Z. Mekhlis — People's Commissariat of State Control.

A. G. Zverev — People's Commissariat of Finance.

L. P. Beria — People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs.

A. A. Andreyev — People's Commissariat of Agriculture.

G. A. Miterev — People's Commissariat of Public Health.

P. P. Lobanov — People's Commissariat of State Grain & Live Stock Farms.

M. I. Saltykov — People's Commissariat of Timber Industry.

V. P. Zotov — People's Commissariat of Food Industry.

A. A. Ishkov — People's Commissariat of Fish Industry.

P. V. Smirnov — People's Commissariat of Meat & Dairy Industry.

S. G. Lukin — People's Commissariat of Light Industry.

N. N. Chebotarev — People's Commissariat of Paper & Cellulose Industry.

I. N. Akimov — People's Commissariat of Textile Industry.

L. A. Sosnin — People's Commissariat of Building Material Industry.

A. V. Lyubimov — People's Commissariat of Trade.

T. B. Mitrokhim — People's Commissariat of Rubber Industry.

V. A. Malishev — People's Commissariat of Tank Industry.

V. N. Merkulov — People's Commissariat for State Security.

In March, 1917 the last Tsar, Nicholas II, abdicated under pressure from leaders of the Duma. The Provisional Government which was set up and of which Prince Lvov and Kerensky were successively Premiers, lasted until November 7, 1917, when it was forcibly overthrown by a small, well-organized and strictly disciplined radical revolutionary group known as the Bolshevik Wing of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor Party. Foreign debts were declared annulled, foreign properties in Russia were confiscated, nationalization of the land and financial, industrial, commercial enterprises followed.

The principal leaders of the Bolshevik group were Lenin and Trotsky. Many months passed before they succeeded in subjecting to the central Soviet Government at Moscow, whither they had transferred the capital from Petrograd, the vast Russian domains in southern and northern European Russia and Asia. The Soviet Union was definitely formed in July, 1923. Although in the early days of the Bolshevik régime the more moderate wing of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor Party, the Mensheviks, and the Social Revolutionaries collaborated with the Bolsheviks, it was not long before these two groups were excluded from the government by the Bolsheviks who then permitted a single party only, renamed the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik), to exist. In 1925 the party was renamed the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik). In the Western sense of the term, this organization is more in the nature of a closed order than a political party.

During the period since 1917 various opposition groups have developed in the Communist Party, the leaders of which have from time to time, in varying circumstances and for various reasons, been expelled from the party, exiled to remote parts of the Soviet Union, banished abroad, imprisoned, or executed. Subsequent to Lenin's death in 1924 and Trotsky's banishment to Turkestan in 1927 and ultimate expulsion from the country in 1929, Stalin succeeded in setting up a virtual dictatorship.

A cause of much of the opposition against Stalin was his decision to establish "socialism in one country" and the subsequent industrialization under the five-year plans. Immediately following the assassination in December, 1934 of an important party official, Kirov, reputedly close to Stalin, there was a "purging" of persons occupying positions in the government, the party and the international communist revolutionary organizations, until at the present time there remain in responsible positions only a handful of members of the original Bolshevik organization which overthrew the Provisional Government.

PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city of the Union.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gudok	Organ of Commissariat of Transportation.	I. I. Gubarev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Izvestia	Official organ of Praesidium of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.	(Editorial Board)
Komsomolskaya Pravda	Organ of the Communist Youth League.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnaya Zvezda	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	N. A. Talenski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasni Flot	Organ of the Commissariat of the Navy.	P. Musyakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasni Voin	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	(Editorial Board)
Moscow News (Bi-Weekly)	Published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union.	M. M. Borodin (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Pravda	Official organ of Central Committee and Moscow Committee of All-Union Communist Party.	(Editorial Board) (P. N. Pospelov)
Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliye	Organ of Commissariat of Agriculture of U.S.S.R.	N. I. Anisimov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovetskaya Torgovlya	Organ of Commissariat of Internal Trade.	
Trud	Organ of Trade Union Central Committee.	K. K. Omelchenko (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vechernaya Moskva (evening)	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	V. S. Vasilenko (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kommunist (Astrakhan)	Organ of Astrakhan Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Volzhsкая Kommuna (Kuibyshev)	Organ of the Kuibyshev Committee of the Communist Party.	A. F. Gololobov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnaya Gazeta (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad Soviet.	I. Tsilshstein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasni Baltiski Flot (Leningrad)	Organ of Revolutionary War Council of Baltic Fleet.	M. Medvedev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leningradskaya Pravda (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad District Committee of Communist Party.	M. Shumilov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Smiena (Leningrad)	Organ of Communist Youth League.	D. V. Postnikov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gorkovskaya Kommuna (Gorky)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	L. Keller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovetskaya Sibir (Novosibirsk)	Organ of West Siberian Committee of Communist Party.	G. T. Timofeyev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zvezda (Perm)	Organ of Perm Committee of Communist Party.	V. Belski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Molot (Rostov-on-the-Don)	Organ of Azov-Black Sea Committee of Communist Party.	I. Boitsov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zarya Vostoka (Tiflis)	Organ of Supreme Council of Georgian S.S.R.	V. Grigoryan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pravda Vostoka (Tashkent)	Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.	A. Alexandrovski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnoye Znamia (Vladivostok)	Organ of Maritime Region Committee of Communist Party.	I. Stamevski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Problemi Ekonomiki	Organ of Institute of Economy of U.S.S.R.	Markus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Sovieta	Organ of Supreme Council of U.S.S.R.	(Editorial Board)
Bolshevik (twice monthly)	Articles on domestic and foreign policy.	(Editorial Board)
Krasnaya Nov (monthly)	Political and literary; organ of Union of Russian Writers.	V. Bakhmetev, F. Berezovsky, V. Ivanov, I. Luppel, F. Panferov, A. Fadeyev, M. Shaginyan (<i>Editorial Board</i>)
Mirovoye Khozyaistvo i Mirovaya Politika (monthly)	Articles on foreign affairs, both political and economic.	E. C. Varga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voyna i Rabochi Klass	Articles on foreign affairs	A. Danilov (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Tass	Official news agency.	N. G. Palgunov (<i>Dir.</i>)
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EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador
Area: Approximately 13,000 square miles
Population: 1,862,980 (1942 estimate)

Provisional President

COLONEL OSMÍN AGUIRRE

Assumed office by a coup d'état on October 21, 1944

Cabinet

Appointed October 21, 1944

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: DR. HECTOR GÓMEZ

Number of Members 42
(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the Republic)

A Constitutional Congress met on November 16, 1938, to revise the Constitution, and a new Constitution was promulgated on January 20, 1939. By a joint decree of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers dated July 4, 1944, the Constitution of 1886 was reinstated.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Before the coup d'état in 1944 the Partido Nacional Pro Patria was the only political party recognized as legal by the government. Since then several new parties have been formed. The Cabinet is composed as follows: Dr. Reyes Arrieta Rossi (Foreign Affairs and Justice), Dr. Adolfo Pérez Menéndez (Education), Gen. Francisco Emilio Ponce (Government, Labor, Agriculture and Social Assistance), Dr. Lisandro Villalobos (Finance, Commerce and Industry) and Col. Salvador Peña Trejo (National Defense).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Diario de Hoy (morning)	N. Viera Altamirano (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario Latino (evening)	Miguel Pinto (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario Oficial	Gustavo Alvarado (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Gran Diario	Reubén Membreño (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Prensa-Gráfica (morning)	Dutriz Hermanos (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Tribuna (morning)	Pedro Geoffroy Rivas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Ahuachapán (evening) (Ahuachapán)	Victor M. Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Oriente (evening) (San Miguel)	C. Augusto Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
La Nación (evening) (San Miguel)	Reubén Membreño (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana)	Manuel Aguilar Chávez (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Heraldo de Sonsonate (evening) (Sonsonate)	Fernando Garzona S. (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
La Tribuna (twice weekly) (Jacuapa)	Napoleón Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
Avance (weekly)	Jorge Pinto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nueva Tribuna (weekly)	A. Arguello (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Chaparrastique (weekly) (San Miguel)	Basilio Plantier (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Prisma (weekly) (Santiago de María)	Arturo M. Salgado (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista Judicial (quarterly)	Felix Antonio Gómez (<i>Dir.</i>)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (seat of administration)

Cape Town (seat of legislature)

Area: 472,550 square miles

Population: 10,700,000 (1942 estimate), of which 2,230,000 are Europeans

Sovereign

KING GEORGE VI

Acting Governor-General

NICOLAAS JACOBUS DE WET

Assumed office on the death of Sir Patrick Duncan, July 17, 1943

Cabinet

National Government (Composed of Smuts group of United Party, the Labor Party and the Dominion Party)

Appointed September 6, 1939

Prime Minister

FIELD MARSHAL J. C. SMUTS

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of November, 1939 (for ten years)

President: P. A. MYBURGH (United)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United	25
Reunited National or People's . .	11
Labor	2
Dominion	2
Representatives of the Natives . .	4
Total	44

* The National Government Coalition is composed of United Party — 89, Dominion Party — 7, Labor Party — 9, Native Representatives — 3, Independents — 1; Total 109.

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Assembly)

Election of July 7, 1943 (for five years)

Speaker: C. M. VAN COLLER (United)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation*</i>
United	89
Reunited National or People's . .	44
Labor	9
Dominion	7
Representatives of the Natives . .	3
Independents	1
Total	153

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED PARTY: The United Party Government broke up on September 4, 1939, when, one day after war had broken out between Great Britain and Germany, the late General Hertzog, then Prime Minister, submitted to Parliament a motion which proposed a modified form of neutrality for South Africa for the duration of the war. This motion was vigorously opposed by Field Marshal J. C. Smuts, then Deputy Prime Minister. The latter won the day and the Prime Minister was defeated by 80 votes to 67. General Hertzog thereupon requested the Governor-General, Sir Patrick Duncan, to dissolve Parliament

and hold an election. This request was refused, General Hertzog resigned and Sir Patrick called upon Field Marshal Smuts to form a new Cabinet. This he did and included in his Ministry Col. C. F. Stallard, leader of the Dominion Party, and Mr. Walter Madeley, leader of the Labor Party. On September 6, 1939, the Governor-General signed a proclamation declaring that South Africa was at war with Germany. By a strange turn of fate this proclamation was issued in terms of General Hertzog's own legislation — the Royal Executive Functions and Seals Act, which empowers the Governor-General in an emergency to take decisions and act on behalf of his Majesty, the King, in cases where there is insufficient time to obtain the King's signature. In December, 1940, General Hertzog and his former Finance Minister, N. C. Havenga, resigned from Parliament and returned to private life. General Hertzog died in 1942.

After declaring war on Germany, Field Marshal Smuts prorogued Parliament until January, 1940. Subsequently he issued a series of emergency decrees under which the country was governed. Among the Cabinet Ministers who resigned with General Hertzog were: Mr. O. Pirow, General J. C. Kemp, Mr. N. C. Havenga and Senator A. P. J. Fourie.

Parliamentary elections were held on July 7, 1943, and resulted in a clear cut victory for Field Marshal Smuts and a majority for the United Party.

The following is the Ministry of the National Government: Field Marshal J. C. Smuts (Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Defense), J. H. Hofmeyr (Minister of Finance and Education), H. G. Lawrence (Minister of Welfare and Demobilization), F. C. Sturrock (Minister of Transport), C. F. Clarkson (Minister of Interior and Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Public Works), W. B. Madeley (Minister of Labor), Senator A. M. Conroy (Minister of Lands), Dr. Colin Steyn (Minister of Justice), Major P. V. G. van der Byl (Minister of Native Affairs), Col. C. F. Stallard (Minister of Mines), S. F. Waterson (Minister of Economic Development) and J. G. N. Strauss (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry).

RE-UNITED OR PEOPLE'S PARTY: This party was formed in January, 1940 by followers of former Prime Minister Hertzog who withdrew from the United Party, and the Nationalist Party under Dr. D. F. Malan. In November, 1940, however, there was a split in this new party and General Hertzog and Mr. Havenga resigned leadership of it. In 1941 ten House members of this party left it to form the Afrikaner Party; and in 1942 seventeen more left to form the New Order Group, both of which are now without representation in Parliament. In the elections of 1943 the Re-United Party won 43 seats, and one additional seat was won in a by-election in 1944.

Leaders: Dr. D. F. Malan (formerly Minister of Interior), General J. C. Kemp (formerly Minister of Lands), F. C. Erasmus (organizing Secretary of the Cape Nationalist Party), J. G. Strydom, Eric Louw and A. J. Werth (Members of Parliament).

DOMINION PARTY: This party consists of former members of the South African Party who left the Fusion Party when the government introduced the Constitutional Bills. It contends that it represents the old principles of the South African Party and places coöperation within the British Empire, as opposed to sovereign independence, in the forefront of its program. It challenged Prime Minister Hertzog's contention that South Africa could remain neutral in any war in which Great Britain might be involved.

The party has formulated an advanced policy for the rehabilitation of in-

dustry and agriculture and advocates social justice for all races and classes.
Leaders: Col. C. F. Stallard (Minister of Mines) and J. S. Marwick.

LABOR PARTY: With the end of the pact with the Nationalist Party made in 1924 and continued in 1929, and the split in the party, the Labor Party in South Africa lost practically all of its former strength and importance. In the 1943 elections, however, it increased its representation in the House from 4 to 9. It favors the maintenance of the color bar in industries, protection of the welfare of workers, state assistance to industry and most of the usual labor policies, and supports the present war policy.

Leaders: W. B. Madeley (Minister of Labor), Senator C. L. Henderson and J. D. F. Briggs.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party.	L. E. Neame (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cape Times. (Cape Town)	United Party; progressive in Dominion matters; has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	Victor Norton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Burger (Cape Town)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party; large circulation; influential; in Afrikaans.	Dr. A. L. Geyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Suiderstem (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	A. H. Jonker (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Friend (Bloemfontein)	United Party; oldest newspaper published in Orange Free State.	A. W. Wells (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volksblad (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party in Orange Free State.	Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhyn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Durban) (evening)	United Party; evening home journal.	H. Flather (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Mercury (Durban)	Independent; conservative in Imperial politics; extensive circulation throughout Natal; leans to United Party.	Mervyn Ellis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Dispatch (East London)	Independent; wide circulation; leans to Dominion Party.	V. A. Barber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Vaderland (Johannesburg)	Supported Hertzog principles; in Afrikaans.	W. Van Heerden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)	United Party; only English morning daily in Transvaal.	G. Rayner Ellis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Times (Johannesburg)	Independent; largest circulation in South Africa.	E. B. Dawson (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Star (Johannesburg) (evening)	United Party; evening home paper.	F. R. Paver (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Transvaler (Johannesburg)	Dr. Malan's Party; strong republican views.	Dr. H. F. Verwoerd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diamond Fields Advertiser (Kimberley)	United Party; Argus group.	R. V. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)	Independent; progressive; oldest paper in Natal.	R. Johnston (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Oosterlig (Port Elizabeth) (semi-weekly)	Dr. Malan's Party.	J. J. Kruger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth)	United Party; devotes special attention to commercial and agricultural subjects.	E. P. Dimpleby (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volkstem (Pretoria)	United Party; oldest Afrikaans paper in the Union.	H. C. de Kock (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Pretoria News (Pretoria) (evening)	United Party.	J. S. M. Simpson (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Guardian (Cape Town) (weekly)	Communist Party.	Betty Radford (<i>Ed.</i>)
Forum (Johannesburg) (weekly)	Independent; liberal; supports Field Marshal Smuts.	J. P. Cope (<i>Ed.</i>)
Union Review (monthly) (Johannesburg)	Independent.	Barnett Potter (<i>Ed.</i>)
South African Journal of Eco- nomics (quarterly)	Economic questions.	Economic Society of South Africa (<i>Pub.</i>) Prof. S. H. Frankel and Prof. R. Lesslie (<i>Eds.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

South African Press Associa- tion	Independent; owned by South African daily press.	A. Frew (<i>Ed.-in-Chief</i>) R. N. Horne (<i>Mgr.</i>)
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SPAIN

Capital: Madrid

Area: 190,050 square miles

Population: 25,858,172 (1940 census)

Chief of State

GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO Y BAHAMONDE

Assumed leadership of the Revolution in 1936

Cabinet

Military-Civilian Directorate

Reconstructed September 13, 1942

Premier

GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO

FALANGE POLITICAL COUNCIL

President: GENERAL FRANCISCO FRANCO

Number of members 19

PARLIAMENT

(Cortes)

President: ESTEBAN BILBAO EGUÍA

Number of Members 238

Following the election of February 16, 1936, when the Left parties won a majority in the Cortes, the political situation became more and more confused until armed revolt under Army leadership broke out on July 18, 1936. The Republican Government after nearly three years of war capitulated on March 29, 1939.

In January, 1938 the organic laws establishing the Spanish Syndicalist State were promulgated by the then rebel government. These laws continue as the basis of General Franco's régime.

The Law of July 17, 1942, and Decrees of October 15, 1942, established a new Cortes, as "the superior organ of participation of the Spanish people in the tasks of the State," with its principal mission "the preparation and elaboration of the Laws, without prejudice to the sanction pertaining to the Chief of State." The Cortes are composed of *Procuradores*, consisting of members who hold office by virtue of some other position, usually appointive, and of certain elected members. Members of the Cortes are the Cabinet Ministers; the Falange National Councilors; the Presidents of the State Council, of the Supreme Court, and of the Supreme Council of Military Justice; representatives of the National Syndicates, not to exceed one-third of the total *Procuradores*; the mayors of the fifty provincial capitals and of Ceuta and Melilla,

together with one representative of the other municipalities in each of the fifty provinces, elected by signed individual votes of each member of the provincial deputations; the Rectors of the Universities (12); the Presidents of the Institute of Spain and of the six Royal Academies; the Chancellor of Hispanidad; the President of the Institute of Civil Engineers; two representatives of the Bar Associations, elected by the signed votes of the Presidents thereof, and one representative each of the Associations of Doctors, Pharmaceutists, Veterinarians, and Architects, elected in the same way; and not more than fifty appointed by the Chief of State from ecclesiastical, military, administrative, or social spheres, or chosen because of "eminent services to Spain."

Members of the Cortes must be Spanish, twenty-one years of age, and in full use of civil rights, without political disability. Procuradores so named by virtue of another office lose the post of Procurador upon losing the other office; those designated by the Chief of State lose the post upon revocation by him; the remaining hold office for three years and are eligible for reelection. The Chief of State appoints the President, the two Vice Presidents, and the four Secretaries. The President in agreement with the Government appoints Committees.

The Cortes take cognizance of laws on budget, taxes, finance, syndicates, nationality, rights and duties of citizens, education, laws, local government, judicial and administrative government, agrarian, commercial and industrial ordinances, and other laws which the Government, directly or at the proposal of the appropriate committee of the Cortes, desires to submit. Material or agreements not having the character of law may also be submitted by the Government to the Cortes in full session. The Committees may consider all other matters not included above. In war, or in urgent cases, the Government may legislate through decree-laws, later referring them to the Cortes.

The Cortes in full or in committee shall be heard for ratification of treaties on matters within their competence. In addition to examining and submitting draft laws of the Government, the committees may submit proposals for law to the President of the Cortes, who will include them in the Order of the Day, if the Government agrees. There is no provision for the introduction of legislation by individual members of the Cortes, and no law can go into effect without the approval of the Chief of State. The President of the Cortes will return draft laws as approved by the Cortes for submission to the Chief of State's approval. The latter may return laws to the Cortes for new study.

The present cabinet is composed as follows: General Francisco Franco (Premier and President of the Falange), José Felix de Lequerica (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Blas Gómez Pérez (Minister of Interior), General Vigón Suero Díaz (Minister of Air), Vice-Admiral Salvador Moreno (Minister of the Navy), General Carlos Asensio Cabanillas (Minister of the Army), Eduardo Aunós (Minister of Justice), Joaquín Benjuméa Burín (Minister of Finance), Demetrio Carceller Segura (Minister of Commerce), José Ibañez Martín (Minister of Education), Alfonso Peña Boeuf (Minister of Public Works), Miguel Primo de Rivera (Minister of Agriculture), José Antonio Girón (Minister of Labor) and José Luís Arrese (Minister-Secretary of the Falange).

PARTIES

All political parties have been outlawed, and by decree of General Franco merged into one government party (the Falange Española) under his control. However there are several distinct divergent tendencies within the party — the Fascist pro-Nazi Falangists, the conservative pro-Allied group, the Requetés (the Carlists) and the Monarchists.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted the newspapers listed are dailies which are published six times a week, that is, exclusive of Sunday evening or Monday morning. In the large cities there is a paper which comes out only on Monday morning and is called the *Hoja Oficial del Lunes*. It is edited by the press association of the city where it is printed.

The entire press is subject to control by the Vice Secretariat of Popular Education of the Falangist Party (Law of March, 1941).

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Director, Editor, etc.</i>
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN MADRID		
A. B. C.		Marqués de Luca de Tena (<i>Prop.</i>)
Arriba	Falange Organ.	José Losada (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Alcázar		Xavier de Echarri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hoja Oficial del Lunes	Edited by Press Association of Madrid.	J. E. Casariego (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Español (weekly)		Victor Ruiz Albéniz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informaciones		Victor de la Serna (<i>Dir.</i>)
Madrid		Juan Pujol (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundo (weekly)	Edited by News Agency EFE.	Vicente Gállego (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pueblo	National Syndicalist Organ.	Jésus Ercilla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vestire (weekly)		
Ya		Juan José Prádera (<i>Ed.</i>)

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

A. B. C. (Seville)		Marqués de Luca de Tena (<i>Prop.</i>)
Baleares (Palma de Mallorca)	Falange Organ.	José Maria Vazquez (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Correo Catalán (Barcelona)	Falange Organ.	Diego Ramirez Pato (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Barcelona (Barcelona)		Juan Burgada y Juliá (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Correo Español (Bilbao)	Falange Organ.	Joaquín Zuazagoitia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Vasco (San Sebastian)	Falange Organ.	Antonio de Alascoaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
F. E. (Seville)	Falange Organ.	Francisco Ortiz Muñoz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Faro (Vigo)		Manuel Otero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta del Norte (Bilbao)		A. López Becerra (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hierro (Bilbao)	Falange Organ.	Bernardo Bureba (<i>Ed.</i>)
Levante (Valencia)	Falange Organ.	Ignacio Catalán (<i>Ed.</i>)
Noticiero Universal (Barcelona)		José Palou Garí (<i>Ed.</i>)
Las Provincias (Valencia)		Teodoro Llorente (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Pueblo Gallego (Vigo)	Falange Organ.	Victoriano Ballesteros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Solidaridad Nacional (Barcelona)	Falange Organ.	Luis Santamarina (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sur (Malaga)	Falange Organ.	
La Vanguardia Española (Barcelona)		Luis de Galinsoga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hoy (Badajoz)		Narciso Campillo (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Heraldo de Aragón (Zaragoza)		Pascual Martín (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Tarde (Malaga)		Juan Cortés Salido (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correo de Andalucía (Seville)		José Montoto (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Ideal de Granada (Granada)		Aquilino Morcillo Herrera (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Voz de España San Sebastián		A. Molina Plata (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

EFE	Foreign News Agency.	Pedro Gómez Aparicio and Vicente Gállego (<i>Dirs.</i>)
CIFRA	Local News Agency.	Pedro Gómez Aparicio and Vicente Gállego (<i>Dirs.</i>)
MENCHETA	Local News Agency.	Luis Mencheta (<i>Dir.</i>)

SWEDEN

Capital: Stockholm
Area: 173,347 square miles
Population: 6,490,514 (1943 estimate)

Ruler

KING GUSTAF V

Born in 1858; ascended throne December 8, 1907

Cabinet

National Coalition (Social Democratic, Conservative, Agrarian and Liberal)

Appointed December 13, 1939

Premier

PER ALBIN HANSSON (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER *
(Första Kammaren)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Andra Kammaren)

Election of September, 1944 (for four years)

Speaker: JOHAN NILSSON (Conservative)

Speaker: AUGUST SÄVSTRÖM (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	83
Conservative	30
Agrarian	21
Liberal	14
Communist	2
Total	150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	115
Conservative	39
Agrarian	35
Liberal	26
Communist	15
Total	230

* One-eighth elected annually by provincial and city councils.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Cabinet has the following make-up: 6 Social Democrats, 2 Agrarians, 3 Conservatives, 2 Liberals and 3 non-partisans. Its members are: Per Albin Hansson (Premier), Christian E. Günther (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ernst Johannes Wigforss (Minister of Finance), Gustav Möller (Minister of Social Welfare), Per Edvin Sköld (Minister of Defense), Thorwald Bergquist (Minister of Justice), A. Pehrsson-Bramstorp (Minister of Agriculture), J. F. Domö (Minister of Communications), Georg Andrén (Minister of Education), Bertil Ohlin (Minister of Commerce), Axel Gjöres (Minister of Civilian Supply), Nils J. E. Quensel, Axel Ludvig Rubbestad, Knut Ewerlöf, Tage Erlander and Gunnar Danielsson (Ministers without Portfolio).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate, constitutional socialist labor party adhering to 2d Internationale. In regard to *foreign policy* the Social Democratic Party has since the outbreak of war, in common with the other govern-

ment parties, unreservedly adhered to the policy of strict neutrality in the war between the Great Powers. A strong defense organization is advocated by the Party as a means to ensure this policy and the respect of the independence and the integrity of the country. The resumption of the close coöperation between the Northern countries broken off by the occupation of Denmark and Norway is also a program common to all the government parties. For peacetime universal coöperation between all countries and the development of international law. In *domestic policy*, advocates democracy in management of industry, a certain amount of Government supervision of industry and business, social measures such as housing reforms and development of social insurance.

Leaders: Per Albin Hansson (Premier, President of Party), Gustav Möller (Minister of Social Welfare), E. Wigforss (Minister of Finance), P. E. Sköld (Minister of Defense), Östen Undén (Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee of the Riksdag), Allan Voug, Harold Åkerberg, Torsten Nilsson and August Lindberg (President of Trade Union Federation).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, follows the same policy as the Social Democrats. In *domestic policy*, favors maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions; development of agriculture and commerce and moderate protection of domestic industry against foreign competition; interested in Christian and ethical education of youth.

Leaders: J. F. Domö (Minister of Communications), Martin Skoglund and Ivar Anderson.

LIBERAL PARTY: Consists of two factions: the rural and temperance; and the urban middle class and intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, follows the same policy as the Social Democrats. In *domestic policy*, favors class collaboration, promotion of private enterprise, commerce, handicraft and small industry; the facilitation of international trade; checking of trusts and other monopolies, both State and private; reform of the electoral system (favoring election of individuals, not, as now, the dominance of lists under the proportional system).

Leaders: Bertil Ohlin (Minister of Commerce), Thorwald Bergquist (Minister of Justice) and Sam Larsson.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Reactionary in tendency, working exclusively for the social, economic, and political interests of the farmers. In *foreign policy* follows same policy as the Social Democrats; in *domestic policy* favors protection for domestic agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, farm credit facilities, increase of local self-government, protection of land ownership, economy in administration and adequate national defense.

Leaders: Axel Pehrsson-Bramstorp (Minister of Agriculture), Axel Ludvig Rubbestad (Minister without Portfolio), G. H. Svensson of Grönvik, Erik von Heland and Petrus Gränebo.

COMMUNISTS: Advocates nationalistic, radical program; working classes vs. bourgeoisie; friendship with Russia.

Leaders: Sven Linderot, Hilding Hagberg and Gustav Johansson.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftonbladet	Nonpartisan.	P. G. Peterson (Ed.)
Afton tidningen	Social-Democratic.	Frans Severin (Ed.)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dagens Nyheter	Liberal Party.	Sten F. Dehlgren (<i>Ed.</i>) Leif Kihlberg (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>) Ivar Harrie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Expressen	Liberal Party.	Gustav Johansson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ny Dag	Communist.	Gösta Elfving (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgontidningen	Social Democratic.	Börje Brilioth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stockholms-Tidningen	Liberal Party.	Ivar Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Dagbladet	Conservative.	D. Ollén (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Morgonbladet	Liberal Party.	
Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning	Independent.	Torgny Segerstedt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Göteborgs Morgonpost	Conservative.	S. Neander-Nilsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Göteborgs-Posten	Liberal Party.	Harry Hjörne (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Ny Tid	Social Democratic.	K. J. Olsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Östgöta Correspondenten	Conservative.	C. R. E. Ridderstad (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Linköping)		
Arbetet	Social Democratic.	Gösta Nentzén (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Skånska Dagbladet	Agrarian.	Hjalmar Berlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten	Conservative.	Claes Lindskog (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Upsala Nya Tidning	Liberal Party.	Axel Johansson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Upsala)		
Eskilstuna-Kuriren	Liberal Party.	J. A. Selander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nu (weekly)	Liberal.	Dr. Bo Enander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svensk Tidskrift (monthly)	Conservative.	Elis Håstad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiden (monthly)	Social Democratic.	Gunnar Myrdal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Affärsvärlden (weekly)	Financial.	Dr. Emil Fitger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finanstidningen (weekly)	Financial.	Hj. Fredriksson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomisk Tidskrift (m.)	Financial.	
Svensk Utrikeshandel	Monthly.	T. Vinell (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå	Central news agency, owned and operated on coöperative basis by Swedish press, exchanging news with other foreign news agencies.	Gustaf Reuterswärd (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrå	Independent.	Tell Dahllöf (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Internationella Pressbyrå	Owned and operated by the General Export Association of Sweden.	E. Hummelgren (<i>Dir.</i>)

SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne
 Area: 15,944 square miles
 Population: 4,260,719 (1942 estimate)

Federal Council

Composed of seven members, chosen by Parliament for term ending December 31, 1947

DR. MAX PETITPIERRE (Radical Democrat) Foreign Affairs

DR. PHILIPP ETTER (Catholic Conservative) Interior

ERNEST NOBS (Social Democrat) Finances and Customs

DR. ENRICO CELIO (Catholic Conservative) Posts and Railroads

DR. WALTER STAMPFLI (Radical Democrat) Public Economy

EDUARD VON STEIGER (Farmers, Workers and Middle Class)
 Justice and Police

DR. KARL KOBELT (Radical Democrat) Army

President of the Confederation

EDUARD VON STEIGER (Farmers, Workers and Middle Class)
 Elected by Parliament on December 14, 1944; assumed office
 January 1, 1945, for one-year term

PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblée federale)

COUNCIL OF STATES

(Conseil des États; Ständerat; Consiglio degli Stati)

Chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2 for each canton

President: DR. PAUL ALTWEGG (Radical Democratic Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic Conservative	19
Radical Democratic	12
Social Democratic	5
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	4
Democratic	2
Liberal Democratic	2
Total	44

NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Conseil National; Nationalrat; Consiglio Nazionale)

Election of October 31, 1943 (for legislative period ending December, 1947)

President: DR. PIERRE AEBY (Catholic Conservative Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	54
Radical Democratic	47
Catholic Conservative	43
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	22
Liberal Democratic	8
Independents' Party	5
Democratic	6
Minor groups	9
Total	194

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A progressive, middle-class party; brought about the revolution of 1847, which definitely impelled the change from a confederation to a federative state; centralist, responsible for the Constitution

of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense; advocates reform legislation including social measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare; urges the restriction of foreign residents.

Leaders: Dr. Max Petitpierre, Dr. Walter Stampfli and Dr. Karl Kobelt (Members of Federal Council), Dr. M. Wey (Member of National Council), Dr. Ernst Wetter (formerly Member of Federal Council), Ernst Löpfe-Benz (formerly President of Council of States), Bixio Bossi (Member of Council of States) and A. Lachenal, Th. Gut and Dr. Henri Berthoud (Members of National Council).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A constitutional and trade-union socialist Marxist party, with an active radical wing; adherent of the 2d International. Advocates wider State ownership and control, direct federal taxation and woman suffrage; its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation as well as its defense of higher salaries for government employees and workmen.

Leaders: Robert Grimm (Vice-President of National Council), Charles Rosselet (formerly President of National Council), Ernest Nobs (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Klöti (formerly President of National Council, Member of Council of States), E. Reinhard, Dr. Oprecht (President of Party), Dr. Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber (formerly President of National Council), Konrad Ilg and Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council).

CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY: A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power; advocates religious freedom for the cantons as to control of religious education; opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; advocates social measures; comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian socialist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Enrico Celio (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Philipp Etter (Member of Federal Council), Dr. Pierre Aeby (President of National Council), Bernard de Weck (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Adolf Suter (former President of Council of States), Albert Züst (formerly President of Council of States) and Dr. Walter Amstalden (formerly President of Council of States).

FARMERS, WORKERS AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY: Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919; a governmental party, but more conservative and strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws and tariffs protecting agricultural interest and industry, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Eduard von Steiger (President of the Confederation), Rudolf Reichling (President of Party), Rudolf Minger (formerly Member of Federal Council), Dr. Marcus Feldmann (Member of National Council), Dr. Paul Gysler (former President of National Council), Hans Stähli (formerly President of National Council), J. Winzeler and Dr. Erich Lullmann (Members of Council of States).

INDEPENDENTS' PARTY: A progressive, middle-class party representing consumers' interests; favors reduction of cost of living.

Leaders: Gottlieb Duttweiler and Dr. Felix Moeschlin (Members of National Council).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but recruited more in Protestant circles; federalist; opposed to socialism and strong centralist tendencies in government; supported by middle

classes of the larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct federal taxation.

Leaders: Antoine Vodoz, Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri and Albert Picot (Members of National Council), Frederic Martin and Marcel de Coulon (Members of Council of States).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SWITZERLAND: Formed in 1941 by the democratic parties of the cantons of Zurich, Grisons and Glarus; its objectives are to unite the left middle class of the country, so as finally to create an understanding between outdated differences which separate socialism and the middle class; it advocates the realization of social democracy.

Leaders: Dr. Albert Maag and Dr. Andreas Gadiant (Members of National Council), Dr. A. Lardelli and Melchior Hefti (Members of Council of States).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berner Tagblatt	Independent.	W. Thormann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Berner Tagwacht	Social Democratic.	Hans Vogel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Bund	Radical Democratic.	Dr. W. Egger (<i>Dir.</i>)
Neue Berner Zeitung	Farmers Party.	Dr. M. Feldmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aargauer Tagblatt (Aarau)	Radical Democratic.	
Basler Arbeiterzeitung	Social Democratic.	W. Hungerbühler (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Basler Nachrichten	Liberal Democratic.	Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Nationalzeitung (Basle)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Hagemann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dovere (Bellinzona)	Radical.	Carlo Maggini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo e Libertà (Bellinzona)	Catholic Conservative.	G. Regazzoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Buendner Tagblatt (Chur)	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. Andreas Brügger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Freier Raetier (Chur)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Willi Rohner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thurgauer Zeitung	Radical Democratic.	Dr. P. Altwegg (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Frauenfeld)		
Liberté (Fribourg)	Catholic Conservative.	A. Dessonaz (<i>Dir.</i>)
Freiburger Nachrichten	Catholic Conservative.	Arthur Zehnder and Dr. F.
(Fribourg)		Waeger (<i>Eds.</i>)
Courrier de Genève	Catholic Conservative.	Abbé A. M. Chamonin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		
* Journal de Genève	Liberal Democratic.	Jean Martin (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		René Payot (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Suisse (Geneva)	Independent.	Marc Chenevière (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune de Genève	Independent.	E. Junod (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Geneva)		M. Bridel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Glarner Nachrichten (Glarus)	Democratic.	Hans Trümper (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne	Independent.	O. Treyvaud (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		Maxime Raymond (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Gazette de Lausanne	Liberal.	M. Rigassi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		
Le Peuple	Social Syndicalist.	M. von der Aa (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		
La Revue	Radical Democratic.	Paul Martinet (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		Charles Rieben (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Tribune de Lausanne	Independent.	R. Monnet (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
(Lausanne)		
Luzerner Tagblatt (Lucerne)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Keller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaterland (Lucerne)	Catholic Conservative.	K. Wick (<i>Ed.</i>)
Corriere del Ticino (Lugano)	Independent.	Vittore Frigerio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta Ticinese (Lugano)	Liberal Democratic.	Dr. Luini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale del Popolo	Catholic Conservative.	Don Leber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel	Independent.	R. Braichet (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Neuchâtel)		
Ostschweiz (St. Gall)	Catholic Conservative.	A. Horat (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
St. Galler Tagblatt . . . (St. Gall)	Radical Democratic.	E. Flückiger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Landbote (Winterthur) . . .	Democratic.	Oscar Hürsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Intelligenzblatt (Schaffhausen)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Uhlmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zürcher Nachrichten . . (Zurich)	Catholic Conservative.	Hermann Odermatt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zürcher Zeitung . . . (Zurich)	Radical Democratic; wide circulation; well informed on economic questions.	F. Rietmann (<i>Dir.</i>) Willy Bretscher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tages-Anzeiger für Stadt und Landschaft Zurich (Zurich)	Independent; largest circulation of any paper in Switzerland.	E. Wenninger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksrecht (Zurich)	Social Democratic.	Dr. E. Meierhans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Curieux (weekly) (Neuchâtel)	Independent.	H. Wolfrath (<i>Ed.</i>)
Das Freie Volk (weekly) . . .	Independent.	F. Schwarz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nation (weekly)	Independent.	Dr. E. Schöller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Servir (weekly) (Neuchâtel)	Independent.	L. de Dardel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Weltwoche (weekly)	Independent.	K. von Schuhmacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politische Rundschau (Schaffhausen) (monthly)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. E. Steinmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Schweizer Rundschau . . (Zurich) (monthly)	Swiss and European culture.	Dr. Walther Meyer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Rote Revue. (Zurich) (monthly)	Social Democratic.	Dr. Paul Meierhans and M. Heeb (<i>Eds.</i>)
Schweizer Rundschau (Einsiedeln) (monthly)	Catholic.	Dr. C. Doka (<i>Ed.</i>)
Schweizerische Monatshefte für Politik und Kultur (Zurich) (monthly)	Swiss and European politics.	Dr. Jann von Sprecher (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Swiss Telegraphic Agency . .	Independent.	Dr. Siegfried Frey (<i>Dir.</i>)
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THAILAND (SIAM)*

Capital: Bangkok

Area: 200,148 square miles (not including area obtained from French Indo-China)

Population: 15,718,000 (1940 estimate)

Ruler

KING ANANDA MAHIDOL

Born September 20, 1925; proclaimed King March 2, 1935

Regent

LUANG PRADIT MANUDHARM

Premier

KUANG (KOVID) APHAIWONG

(President of Council of Ministers)

Elected by National Assembly, July 29, 1944

On June 24, 1932, the absolute monarchy in Thailand was overthrown by a *coup d'état*. Three days later King Prajadhipok signed a provisional constitution, which was replaced on December 10, 1932, by a permanent constitution. The constitution provides for a State Council of Ministers appointed by the King and composed of a President and from fourteen to twenty-four other Ministers. It also provides for a unicameral legislative body, known as the Assembly of the People's Representatives, which is made up of members elected for four years by the people. During a transitional period, not to exceed ten years from the date of the signing of the provisional constitution, it was provided that there should be two categories of members of the Assembly, members of the first category being elective and an equal number of the second being appointed by the King under the terms of the Electoral Law (promulgated December 16, 1932); at the close of the transitional period all members were to be elective. In 1940, the Assembly further extended the period of transition for another ten years. The Assembly as now organized consists of 182 members. The State Council must possess the confidence of the Assembly, to which it is collectively responsible for the general policy of the Government.

In the latter part of 1933 the new government banned political associations and no political parties are recognized as existing in Thailand.

On April 1, 1933, King Prajadhipok dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives and appointed a State Council of conservative character. In June, 1933, Colonel Phya Phahol, who had participated as a leader in the original *coup d'état* of June, 1932, led a new *coup d'état*, following which a liberal State Council was formed. He became Premier, serving until December, 1938.

On March 2, 1935, King Prajadhipok abdicated, whereupon Prince Ananda Mahidol, son of His late Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkhla, was proclaimed King as from the same date. A Regent represents the authority of the King.

* Thailand was occupied by Japanese military forces on December 7, 1941, and was used as a base for attacks against United Nations possessions in neighboring localities.

On September 11, 1938, the Council of Regency in the name of the King dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives but did not accept the resignation of the Council of Ministers, the members of which continued to act in their various capacities. An election of first category members was ordered within ninety days and was duly held on November 12, 1938. The Assembly convened on December 10, 1938.

The King, who had been absent from Thailand since the beginning of his reign, arrived in Bangkok on November 15, 1938, for a visit. He departed again on January 13, 1939, to return to Switzerland to complete his education.

PRESS

The press in Thailand is subject to government control. The following list was prepared prior to the Japanese invasion in 1941. All publications listed were published in the capital city.

NEWSPAPERS

<i>Name of Publication</i>	<i>Editor or Proprietor</i>
Bangkok Times (in English)	W. H. Mundie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bangkok Chronicle (in English)	Sivaram Madhvan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Khao Bhap (in Thai) (Pictorial News)	Nai Prayoon Darakorn na Ayudhya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krungdeb Varasap (in Thai) (Bangkok Daily News)	Mom Rajawongse Nopakeo Navaratana (<i>Ed.</i>)
Phadungjati (in Thai) (Nation's Uplift)	Nai Vichai Prasangsit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prajajati (in Thai) (The Nation)	Nai Saluey Asvanonda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prajamitr (in Thai) (Friend of the Nation)	Nai Malai Chubhinij (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pramuan Wan (in Thai) (Daily Report)	Nai Chalerm Vudhikosit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sahai Rashdr (in Thai) (Friend of the People)	Nai Thongyoo Thiphasathien (<i>Ed.</i>)
Srikrung (in Thai) (City's Welfare)	Soupan Khandajanana (<i>Ed.</i>)
Subhap Burush (in Thai) (Gentlemen)	Nai Kularb Saipradist (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Mai (in Thai) (The New Thai)	Sathit Semanil (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Rashdr (in Thai) (The Thai People)	Nai Sandhana Dhandharanon da (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tong Nguan (in Chinese)	Nai Kiakmeng Se Kow (<i>Ed.</i>)

PERIODICALS

Kasikorn (in Thai) (Farmer's Magazine) (Official)	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (<i>Prop.</i>)
Khao Baedya (in Thai) (Medical News)	The Medical Association (<i>Prop.</i>)
Khao Bhap (in Thai) (Pictorial News)	The Khao Bhap Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Prajajati (in Thai) (The Nation)	Nai Yud Mahajati (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pramuan Sam (in Thai) (Weekly Report)	Momchao Bhorn Bhimolbharin Rachani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thalaeng Karn Satharanasukh (in Thai) (Medical Journal of Thai Medical Association)	The Public Health Department (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tong Tiew Sabdaha (in Thai) (Weekly Traveling — Semi-official)	Bureau of Tourist Promotion, Department of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
Yarnyont (in Thai) (Automobiles)	Nai Damri Patamasiri (<i>Ed.</i>)

TRADE PUBLICATIONS

Khao Sinka (in Thai) (Trade Bulletin — Official)	Department of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
Record (in Thai and English) (Quarterly)	Department of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

TURKEY

Capital: Ankara (Angora)
Area: 296,502 square miles
Population: 17,869,901 (1940 census)

President

GENERAL ISMET INÖNÜ (People's Party)

Elected by the National Assembly on November 11, 1938,
to succeed the late President Atatürk; reelected on April 3, 1939,
and on March 8, 1943, for four-year term

Cabinet

Republican People's Party
Appointed March 9, 1943

Premier

ŞÜKRÜ SARACOĞLU (Republican People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Grand National Assembly)
(Buyük Millet Meclisi)

Election of February 28, 1943 (four-year term)
President: ABDÜLHALİK RENDA (People's Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Republican People's Party	417
"Independent Group" of People's Party	34
Independents	4
Total	455

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

REPUBLICAN PEOPLE'S PARTY: The only political party existing in Turkey; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it seeks to keep Turkey out of the war as long as her independence and integrity are not threatened. In *domestic policy* the party works for the modernization of Turkey; the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons; the separation of Church and State; the establishment of absolute equality in the eyes of the law; and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. In economic matters it advocates *étatism*. On February 5, 1937, the Turkish Constitution was amended to include the principles of the People's Party as a result of which it defines the state as "republican, nationalist, populist, étatist, laicist and revolutionary." By a unanimous vote of a special Party Congress in December, 1938, the election of General Ismet İnönü as President General of the Party was rendered valid for life.

Following a decision reached by the Fifth Grand Congress of the Party on May 27, 1939, an Independent Group of 21 deputies was experimentally formed

from among the members of the Republican People's Party to act as benevolent critics of the Party's program during debates in the Assembly. Following the election of 1943 this number was increased to 35. President İnönü, also President of the Republic and of the Party, is President of the Independent Group; and Ali Rıza Tarhan, former Minister of Customs and Monopolies, is Vice-President. In addition to the "Independent Group" of the Party, there are also four deputies independent of the Party.

Leaders: General İsmet İnönü (President of the Republic and President of the People's Party); Abdülhalik Renda (President of the Grand National Assembly); Sükrü Saracoğlu (Premier) and Memduh Şevket Esenal (Secretary General of the Party).

Members of the Cabinet are: Sükrü Saracoğlu (Prime Minister), Ali Rıza Türel (Minister of Justice), Gen. Ali Rıza Artunkal (Minister of National Defense), Hilmi Ural (Minister of Interior), Hasan Saka (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Nurullah Esat Sümer (Minister of Finance), H. Ali Yücel (Minister of Education), General Ali Fuad Cebesoy (Minister of Communications), Sirri Day (Minister of Public Works), Dr. Hulusi Alataş (Minister of Hygiene and Social Assistance), Suad Hayri Ürgüplü (Minister of Customs and Monopolies), Şevket Raşid Hatipoğlu (Minister of Agriculture), Celal Said Siren (Minister of Commerce) and Fuat Sirman (Minister of Economy).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted, papers are published in Istanbul.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aksam	Neutral; reflects views of official circles.	Necmeddin Sadak (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
Birlik	Commercial daily.	Ziya Bersis (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
Cumhuriyet	Formerly Pro-Axis; also publishes a French edition, <i>La République</i> .	Yunus Nadi (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
İkdam	Pro-Allied; sensational.	Etem İzzet Benice (<i>Prop.</i>) Abidin Daver (<i>Ed.</i>)
Istanbul	Formerly Pro-Vichy; French interests; in French.	Camille Benoit (<i>Prop.</i>)
Le Journal D'Orient	Jewish interests; in French.	Albert Karasu (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
Son Posta	Formerly Pro-Axis; Right Sympathies.	Selim Ragıp Emeç and Ali Ekrem Uşaklıgil (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Son Telgraf	Pro-Allied.	Etem İzzet Benice (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
Tan (Suspended)	Anti-Axis; Left sympathies.	Halil Lütfi Dördüncü and Zekeriya Sertel (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Tasvirî Efkâr (Suspended)	Formerly Pro-Axis; conservative.	Ziyad Ebüzziya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ulus (Ankara)	Organ of Republican People's Party.	Falih Rifki Atay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vakit	Pro-Allied.	Asım Us (<i>Prop., Ed.</i>)
Vatan (Suspended)	Pro-Democracies.	Ahmet Emin Yalman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yeni Sabah	Pro-Democracies.	A. C. Saracoğlu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tanin	Pro-Democracies.	Hüseyin Cahit Yalçın (<i>Prop.</i>)
Resmî Gazete (Ankara)	Laws, decrees and official notices.	Prime Minister's Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Ayin Tarihi (Monthly)	Review of Turkish and foreign press.	Direction Générale de la Presse (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et de l'Industrie d'Istanbul (Monthly)	Economic; in Turkish and French.	Istanbul Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Konjonktür (Monthly)	Market fluctuations and statistics; in Turkish and French.	Ministry of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Der Nahe Osten	Economic; in German.	Türkische Post (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Semi-monthly)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
L'Economiste d'Orient . . . (Semi-monthly)	Economic; in French.	Reâit Saffet Atabinen (<i>Prop.</i> , <i>Ed.</i>)
Monthly Trade Journal . . . (Monthly)	Economic; in English.	British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (<i>Pub.</i>)
Ticaret Haberleri (Weekly) (Ankara)	Economic.	Ministry of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin Trimestriel de la Banque Centrale	Statistics; in French and Turkish.	Central Bank of Turkish Re- public (<i>Pub.</i>)
La Turquie Kemaliste. . . . (Bi-monthly) (Ankara)	Cultural; in French, English and German.	Direction Générale de la Presse (<i>Pub.</i>)
Maden Tetkik Ve Arama (Quarterly) (Ankara)	Mining; sometimes articles in French, German or English.	Institute for Mineral Study and Research (<i>Pub.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Anatolian News Agency . .	Semi-official.	Muvaffak Menemencioglu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Turkish Press Association .	Independent.	Falih Rifki Atay (<i>Dir.</i>)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington

Area: Continental United States 3,026,789 square miles;
including outlying possessions 3,738,395 square miles

Population: Continental United States 138,100,874 (1944 estimate)

President

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)

Reëlected November 7, 1944, for fourth term of four years

Cabinet

Democratic

Assumed office March 4, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congress)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*Election of November 7, 1944 (six-year term;
renewed by thirds every two years)*

President: HARRY S. TRUMAN
(Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation*</i>
Democratic	57
Republican	37
Progressive	1
Farmer Labor	1
—	—
Total	96

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of November 7, 1944 (for two years)

Speaker: SAM RAYBURN (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation*</i>
Democratic	243
Republican	187
American Labor	2
Progressive	1
Farmer Labor	1
Independent	1

* On convening of Congress, January 3, 1945.

Total 435

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States — the Democratic and the Republican — corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Labor and the Tory Parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule, while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follows, will reveal few important differences. Although the 1944 platforms reveal that the two parties have exchanged certain planks, neither has broken completely with tradition. There are liberal and conservative Democrats, liberal and conservative Republicans. Obviously, a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus while every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization,

which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions.

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties. Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs.

The Progressives, who for long paid nominal allegiance to the Republican party, became an independent group in 1934, and an independent national party in 1938. It is concentrated in Wisconsin and is led by Robert La Follette (Senator), and his brother Philip La Follette (former Governor of Wisconsin). It did badly in recent elections. Its strength in the House has been reduced from eight to one. Senator La Follette represents the party in the Senate.

In the 1944 elections Mr. Roosevelt was supported by the American Labor Party (led by Sidney Hillman) and the Liberal Party formed from the right wing of the American Labor Party (led by Dean Alfange). Both parties were formed in New York state.

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office. The programs and leaders of the two principal parties are as follows:

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Traditionally the low-tariff party; strongest in the Southern states. In *foreign policy*, non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and coöperation with the nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, all of which it calls the "Good Neighbor" Policy; opposition to war as an instrument of national policy and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for defense; a policy of taking the profits out of war; no cancellation of the debts owed the United States by foreign nations. The party originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but it subsequently dropped this issue; membership in the World Court was likewise dropped following the Senate's defeat of this bill in 1935. The party, prior to Pearl Harbor, favored full aid "short of war" to Great Britain, China, Greece and other nations resisting the aggression of dictator states, and regarded the United States as the "arsenal of democracy." In its 1944 platform it advocated joining the United Nations in the establishment of an international organization, based on sovereign equality of all peace loving states, for the prevention of aggression and maintenance of peace and security—such organization to be endowed with power to employ armed forces when necessary; favored joining international court of justice; establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine.

In *domestic policy* it defended the Reciprocal Trade Agreements as beneficial to both agriculture and industry; conceived of unemployment as a national problem to be met in a national way; other problems — drought, dust storms, minimum hours and wages, child labor — it defined as not capable of solution by 48 separate states but recommended State and Federal coöperation, Federal coöperation to proceed within the limits of the Constitution; where this is impossible the Party recommends amendment to the Constitution; opposed monopolies and concentration of power; recommended various safeguards for savings and investment (insisting on the truth in the sale of securities, applying a brake on use of credit for speculative purposes, curbing certain practices of utility holding companies, insuring bank accounts of all citizens); continued protection of the rights of labor; defended old age and social security insurance; approved of rural electrification and cheap power; promised continued aid to the farmer, defended soil conservation, and expressed a desire to mitigate farm tenancy; before the war it promised an immediate extension of the merit system and a reduction in the expenses of government, a part of this reduction to come by returning prosperity; has spoken for a sound currency but a currency so stabilized as to prevent former wide fluctuations in value. In its 1944 platform asserted its faith in competitive private enterprise free from control of monopolies, cartels, or other private or public authority; promised full benefits for ex-service men and women, crop insurance to farmers, stabilization of bituminous coal industry, compensation to workers during demobilization, earliest possible release of war-time controls, and encouragement of risk capital and new enterprise.

Leaders: Franklin D. Roosevelt (President of the Republic), Harry S. Truman (Vice-President of the Republic, President of the Senate), Robert E. Hannegan (Chairman of National Democratic Committee), Alben W. Barkley (Party Leader in the Senate), Sam Rayburn (Speaker of the House) and John W. McCormack (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 106 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

The members of the cabinet are: Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. (Secretary of State), Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (Secretary of the Treasury), Henry L. Stimson (Secretary of War, former Republican Secretary of State), James V. Forrestal (Secretary of the Navy), Francis Biddle (Attorney-General), Frank C. Walker (Postmaster-General), Harold L. Ickes (Secretary of the Interior), Claude R. Wickard (Secretary of Agriculture), Wayne C. Taylor (Acting Secretary of Commerce) and Frances Perkins (Secretary of Labor).

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Central states. Its general principles have been as follows: In *foreign policy*, urged collection of Allied debts; officially endorsed the Kellogg-Briand Pact for the renunciation of war; stood for non-recognition of gains made through violation of treaties; pronounced against joining the World Court; opposed membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocated coöperation in its humanitarian and technical work; favored the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle; declared against imperialistic ambitions with respect to the independent nations of Latin America; desired an adequate national defense but coöperation with other nations for a limitation of armaments and control of traffic in arms; advocated full aid to Great Britain "short of war" in her fight against the dictators. In its 1944 platform pledged prosecution of war to total

victory and return at earliest possible moment of armed forces who do not volunteer for further overseas duty. Advocated responsible participation by the United States in post war organization of sovereign nations — such organization to develop effective coöperative means to direct peace forces to repel aggression; and pending its establishment to continue collaboration with United Nations to assure these objectives. Stated that treaties of peace should be just, that nations which are victims of aggression should be restored to sovereignty and self-government. Favored Pan-American solidarity, post war preparedness to maintain Monroe Doctrine, and opening of Palestine to immigration in accordance with the Balfour Declaration so that Palestine may be constituted as a free and democratic commonwealth. In *domestic policy* it endorsed a tariff to protect American manufactures and labor, and demanded the repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; defended the independence and integrity of the Supreme Court; championed local self-government and recommended that relief be returned to the local areas; promised continued assistance to the farmer, approved of soil conservation and land retirement; urged the repeal of all Federal laws hindering the prosperity of industry and agriculture inasmuch as the solution of unemployment lies in the increased activity of all branches of production; protection of the full rights of labor; approved of old age security but on a pay-as-you-go basis; strict enforcement of laws against monopolies; enforcement of the principle of civil service; before the outbreak of war demanded a cessation of the government's spending policy, a balanced budget, and a revision of the Federal tax system; postulated the existence of a sound currency on a balanced budget, promised no further devaluation, and approved of coöperation with other countries to promote currency stabilization. In its 1944 platform advocated reestablishment of liberty at home by taking Government out of competition with private industry and termination of rationing, price fixing and all other emergency powers, and avoidance, subject to war necessities, of detailed regulation of farmers, workers, business men and consumers. Pledged support for extension of old-age and unemployment insurance, improvement of health service, low cost housing, and improvement of methods for handling labor disputes. Proposed protection of price of farm products and control and orderly disposition of surplus production. Promised elimination of wasteful and unnecessary expenditures, coördination of State and Federal tax structures, maintenance of value of American dollar, return of control of currency to Congress, and reduction of Federal debt as soon as possible. Advocated abolition of unnecessary agencies and personnel, confused lines of authority and inadequate fiscal controls. Favored amendments to the Constitution to limit any President to two terms of four years each, to provide equal rights for men and women, and to abolish the poll tax as a condition of voting in Federal elections.

Leaders: Thomas E. Dewey (Presidential Candidate in 1944), Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Party Leader in the House), Wallace H. White, Jr. (Party Leader in the Senate) and Herbert Brownell (Chairman of the Republican National Committee). There is a National Committee of 106 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

PRESS

(m. morning; e. evening)

Name of Paper	Circulation *	Political Affiliation	Proprietor, Editor, etc.
ALABAMA			
Age-Herald (m.) (Birmingham)	45,190	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson (Pub.) J. E. Chappell (Pres.)

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1944.*

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser (m.) . . . (Montgomery)	49,742	Democratic.	R. F. Hudson (<i>Pub.</i>)
CALIFORNIA			
Times (m.) (Los Angeles)	262,929	Republican.	Norman Chandler (<i>Pub.</i>)
Chronicle (m.) . . . (San Francisco)	122,710	Republican.	George T. Cameron (<i>Pub.</i>)
Examiner (m.) . . . (San Francisco)	185,001	Independent.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 184) Clarence R. Lindner (<i>Pub.</i>)
COLORADO			
Post (e.) (Denver)	179,052	Independent.	W. C. Shepherd (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Rocky Mountain News (m.) (Denver)	54,033	Independent.	Jack Foster (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
CONNECTICUT			
Courant (m.) (Hartford)	47,872	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764.	Henry H. Conland (<i>Pub.</i>) Maurice S. Sherman (<i>Ed.</i>)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Post (m.) (Washington)	161,161	Independent.	Eugene Meyer (<i>Pub.</i>)
Star (e.) (Washington)	185,495	Independent.	Theo W. Noyes (<i>Ed.</i>)
FLORIDA			
Florida Times Union (m.) (Jacksonville)	103,903	Democratic.	J. M. Elliott (<i>Pres.</i>)
GEORGIA			
Constitution (m.) . . (Atlanta)	153,654	Democratic.	Clark Howell (<i>Pres.</i>)
ILLINOIS			
Daily News (e.) . . . (Chicago)	412,148	Independent.	John S. Knight (<i>Pres.</i>) Paul Scott Mowrer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Chicago) (m.)	940,751	Independent Republican.	Robert R. McCormick (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
INDIANA			
News (e.) (Indianapolis)	148,433	Independent.	Stephen C. Noland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (m.) (Indianapolis)	128,959	Independent Republican.	B. F. Lawrence (<i>Pub.</i>)
IOWA			
Register (m.) . . . (Des Moines)	180,881	Republican.	Gardner Cowles, Jr. (<i>Pres.</i>) W. W. Waymack (<i>Ed.</i>)
KANSAS			
Capital (m.) (Topeka)	49,884	Republican.	Senator Arthur Capper (<i>Pub.</i>) Milton Tabor (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
KENTUCKY			
Courier-Journal (m.) . (Louisville)	137,944	Democratic.	Mark Ethridge (<i>Pub.</i>)
LOUISIANA			
Times-Picayune (m.) . (New Orleans)	145,552	Independent Democratic.	L. K. Nicholson (<i>Pres.</i>)
MAINE			
News (m.) (Bangor)	42,974	Republican.	Fred D. Jordan (<i>Pub.</i>)
MARYLAND			
Sun (m. and e.) . . . (Baltimore)	164,337 (m.) 178,434 (e.)	Independent Democratic.	Paul Patterson (<i>Pres.</i>) Hamilton Owens (<i>Ed.</i>)
MASSACHUSETTS			
Christian Science Monitor (e.) (Boston)	141,442	Independent; published by Christian Science Pub- lishing Society, but not a religious organ; has wide general circulation.	Erwin D. Canham (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Globe (m. and e.) . . . (Boston)	131,044 (m.) 173,555 (e.)	Democratic.	L. L. Winship (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Herald (m.) (Boston)	134,036	Republican.	R. B. Choate (<i>Pub.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i> <i>Post (m.) (Boston)</i>	<i>Circulation</i> 396,804	<i>Political Affiliation</i> Independent Democratic.	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i> Richard Grozier (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
MICHIGAN			
Free Press (<i>m.</i>) (Detroit)	369,047	Independent.	John S. Knight (<i>Pres.</i>)
News (<i>e.</i>) (Detroit)	387,757	Independent.	William E. Scripps (<i>Pres.</i>) W. S. Gilmore (<i>Ed.</i>)
MINNESOTA			
Star-Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Minneapolis)	247,788	Independent Republican.	John Cowles (<i>Pres.</i>)
Pioneer Press (<i>m.</i>) (St. Paul)	69,218	Independent Republican.	Joseph Ridder (<i>Pres.</i>)
MISSOURI			
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Kansas City)	337,955	Independent.	H. J. Haskell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe-Democrat (<i>m.</i>) (St. Louis)	257,854	Independent Democratic.	E. Lansing Ray (<i>Pub.</i>)
Post Dispatch (<i>e.</i>) (St. Louis)	264,480	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer (<i>Pub.</i>) Ben Reese (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
NEBRASKA			
World-Herald (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Omaha)	99,628 (<i>m.</i>) 95,070 (<i>e.</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Harry Doorly (<i>Pub.</i>) H. E. Newbranch (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW JERSEY			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Newark)	203,861	Independent.	Edward W. Scudder (<i>Pub.</i>)
NEW YORK			
Herald Tribune (<i>m.</i>) (New York City)	296,197	Republican.	Ogden Reid (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
Journal of Commerce (<i>m.</i>) (New York City)	20,128	Commercial.	Joseph E. Ridder (<i>Pub.</i>) Jules I. Bogen (<i>Ed.</i>)
PM (<i>e.</i>) (New York City)	144,873	Independent Democratic.	Marshall Field (<i>Prop.</i>) John P. Lewis (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Post (<i>e.</i>) (New York City)	182,292	Democratic.	Mrs. D. S. Thackrey (<i>Pub.</i>) T. O. Thackrey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (<i>e.</i>)	277,172	Republican.	Keats Speed (<i>Exec. Ed.</i>)
Times (<i>m.</i>) (New York City)	419,447	Independent Democratic.	Arthur H. Sulzberger (<i>Pub.</i>) Charles Merz (<i>Ed.</i>) W. H. Grimes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wall Street Journal (<i>m.</i>) (New York City)	40,924	Financial.	
World-Telegram (<i>e.</i>) (New York City)	389,257	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 184) Roy W. Howard (<i>Pres. and Ed.</i>)
NORTH CAROLINA			
Observer (<i>m.</i>) (Charlotte)	103,867	Democratic.	Julian S. Miller (<i>Ed.</i>)
News & Observer (<i>m.</i>) (Raleigh)	84,653	Democratic.	Josephus Daniels (<i>Pub.</i>)
OHIO			
Enquirer (<i>m.</i>) (Cincinnati)	125,806	Independent.	W. F. Wiley (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Plain Dealer (<i>m.</i>) (Cleveland)	218,415	Independent Democratic.	Paul Bellamy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>) (Cleveland)	253,946	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 184) L. B. Seltzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
OKLAHOMA			
Tribune (<i>e.</i>) (Tulsa)	56,611	Independent.	Richard Lloyd Jones (<i>Pres.</i>)
World (<i>m.</i>) (Tulsa)	67,511	Independent Democratic.	Eugene Lorton (<i>Pub.</i>)
OREGON			
Oregonian (<i>m.</i>) (Portland)	163,767	Independent Republican.	Palmer Hoyt (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
PENNSYLVANIA			
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>) (Philadelphia)	639,110	Independent Republican.	Robert McLean (<i>Pres.</i>)
Inquirer (<i>m.</i>) (Philadelphia)	477,754	Independent Republican.	Charles A. Tyler (<i>Pres.</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>) (Pittsburgh)	237,688	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 184) Edward T. Leech (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
RHODE ISLAND			
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>)	124,105	Independent.	Sevellon Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Providence)			
Journal (<i>m.</i>) (Providence)	41,048	Independent.	Sevellon Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
TENNESSEE			
Commercial Appeal (<i>m.</i>)	145,000	Democratic.	John H. Sorrells (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Memphis)			
TEXAS			
News (<i>m.</i>) (Dallas) . .	128,637	Independent Democratic.	G. B. Dealey (<i>Pub.</i>)
UTAH			
Tribune (<i>m.</i>)	77,634	Republican.	J. F. Fitzpatrick (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Salt Lake City)			
VIRGINIA			
News Leader (<i>e.</i>) . . .	80,875	Independent Democratic.	Douglas S. Freeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Richmond)			
WASHINGTON			
Post Intelligencer (<i>m.</i>)	119,325	Republican.	Hearst newspaper
(Seattle)			(See Note below)
			C. B. Lindeman (<i>Pub.</i>)
			Elmer E. Todd (<i>Pub.</i>)
Times (<i>e.</i>) (Seattle) . .	151,652	Independent.	
WISCONSIN			
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee)	282,509	Independent.	J. D. Ferguson (<i>Pres.</i>)

NEWSPAPER GROUPS

One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope:

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hearst newspapers	Independent; composed of 16 papers in 13 cities.	William R. Hearst (<i>Prop.</i>)
Scripps-Howard newspapers	Independent; composed of 19 papers in 18 cities.	William W. Hawkins (<i>Chairman of Board</i>) G. B. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the New York *Times*, the New York *Herald Tribune*, the Chicago *Daily News*, and the Chicago *Tribune*.

OUTLYING TERRITORY

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Empire	Independent.	Helen Troy Monsen (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Juneau, Alaska)		William R. Carter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle	Independent.	William L. Baker (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ketchikan, Alaska)		
Advertiser	Independent Republican.	L. P. Thurston (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Honolulu, T. H.)		Raymond Coll (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hawaii Herald (<i>e.</i>)	In Japanese and English.	Fred K. Makino (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Honolulu, T. H.)		George Wright (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hawaii Times	In Japanese and English.	Shigeo Soga (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
(Honolulu, T. H.)		
Star-Bulletin (<i>e.</i>)	Independent Republican.	J. R. Farrington (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Honolulu, T. H.)		Riley H. Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune Herald	Independent Republican.	J. R. Farrington (<i>Pres.</i>)
(Hilo, T. H.)		Harry M. Blickhohn (<i>Ed.</i>)
(evening and Sunday)		
El Día	Independent; in Spanish.	Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso
(Ponce, Puerto Rico)		(<i>Ed.</i>)
Alma Latina (<i>w.</i>)	Political and literary com- ment; in Spanish.	Eduardo Franklin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Juan, Puerto Rico)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Democracia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Popular; advocates Puerto Rican independence as ultimate goal, and autonomous form of government until then; in Spanish.	Luis Muñoz Marín (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Imparcial (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish.	Antonio Ayuso Valdivieso (<i>Pub.</i>)
El Mundo (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; leading paper in Puerto Rico; in Spanish.	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico Ilustrado (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Literary and political comment; in Spanish.	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico World Journal (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in English.	William J. Dorvillier (<i>Ed.</i>)

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following are the more important non-English newspapers in the United States. In each case the newspaper chosen is the one with the greatest circulation of all papers in the given language. Circulation figures are based on *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1944*.

DAILIES

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Svornost (Chicago, Ill.)	51,111	Czechoslovak	V. A. Geringer (<i>Pub.</i>)
Tyomies (Superior, Wis.)	8,942	Finnish	Matt Wiitala (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Indépendant (Fall River, Mass.)	6,737	French	Phillippe A. Lajoie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Staats-Zeitung und Herold (New York City)	43,446	German	Leo Bass (<i>Ed.</i>)
Atlantis (New York City)	15,575	Greek	V. Constantinidis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amerikai Magyar Nepszava (New York City)	25,639	Hungarian	Paul Nadanyi (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Il Progresso Italo-Americano (New York City)	55,004	Italian	Italo Carlo Falbo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jewish Daily Forward (New York City)	98,861	Yiddish	Abraham Cahan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Naujienos (Chicago, Ill.)	37,366	Lithuanian	Pius Grigaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurier Codzienny (Boston, Mass.)	28,060	Polish	J. Twarog (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rusky Golos (New York City)	32,610	Russian	Dr. D. Z. Krinkin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ludovy Dennik (Chicago, Ill.)	22,000	Slovak	Paul Hodos (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa (New York City)	14,475	Spanish	Julio Garzon (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press	Association of newspaper publishers; independent.	Robert McLean (<i>Pres.</i>) Kent Cooper (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press	News agency serving more than 1,400 newspapers in the United States and many other countries; politically independent.	Hugh Baillie (<i>Pres.</i>)
International News Service and Universal News Service	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	Joseph V. Connolly (<i>Pres.</i>) Barry Faris (<i>Ed.-in-Chief</i>)

WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Economic Review (q.) (Washington, D. C.)	Economic.	P. T. Homan (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
American Historical Review (q.) (New York City)	Historical.	Guy Stanton Ford (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
American Journal of International Law (q.) (Washington, D. C.)	Political and legal.	George A. Finch (<i>Ed.</i>) Pitman B. Potter (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Political Science Review (bi-monthly) . . . (Madison, Wis.)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (bi-monthly) . . . (Philadelphia, Pa.)	Political and social.	Thorsten Sellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Atlantic Monthly (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Boston, Mass.)	Literary, political and economic.	Edward Weeks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Barron's (<i>w.</i>) (Boston, Mass.)	Financial.	Kenneth C. Hogate (<i>Pres.</i>) George E. Shea, Jr. (<i>Ed.</i>) Ralph Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
Business Week (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Economic and financial.	
Current History (Incorporating Events, Forum and Century) (<i>m.</i>) (New York City)	Political and current events.	D. G. Redmond (<i>Ed.</i>)
Federal Reserve Bulletin (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Financial and economic.	Federal Reserve Board (<i>Pub.</i>)
Foreign Affairs (<i>q.</i>) (New York City)	Political, economic, financial; leading review devoted to international relations.	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Foreign Commerce Weekly (<i>w.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; survey of foreign trade.	Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Fortune (<i>m.</i>) (New York City)	Political, economic and social.	Editorial Board — Henry R. Luce and others. G. M. Wrigley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Geographical Review (<i>q.</i>) . . (New York City)	Geographical.	
Harper's Magazine (<i>m.</i>) . . . (New York City)	Literary, political and economic.	Frederick Lewis Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Modern History (<i>q.</i>) (Chicago, Ill.)	Historical.	Bernadotte E. Schmitt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Political Economy. (bi-monthly) (Chicago, Ill.)	Economic.	Jacob Viner and F. H. Knight (<i>Eds.</i>)
Life (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Pictorial, political, social and economic.	Henry R. Luce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Nation (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Political, social, and current events; left tendency.	Freda Kirchwey (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
Nation's Business (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Lawrence Hurley (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Republic (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Political, social, and current events; left tendency.	Bruce Bliven and others (<i>Eds.</i>)
Newsweek (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Weekly news organ.	Chet Shaw (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Pacific Affairs (<i>q.</i>) (New York City)	Far Eastern political, social and economic questions.	William L. Holland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Political Science Quarterly (New York City)	Political and economic.	John A. Krout (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic.	Arthur E. Monroe (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Saturday Evening Post (<i>w.</i>) . (Philadelphia, Pa.)	Political, social and current events.	Curtis Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Ben Hibbs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Survey of Current Business (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; statistical exhibit of current economic developments in the U. S.	Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Time (<i>w.</i>) (New York City)	Weekly news organ; flippant presentation.	Henry R. Luce (<i>Pub.</i>)
United States News (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Washington, D. C.)	Non-partisan; record of government and state activity.	David Lawrence (<i>Ed.</i>)
Virginia Quarterly Review (Charlottesville, Va.)	Political, literary and economic.	Charlotte Kohler (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Yale Review (<i>q.</i>) (New Haven, Conn.)	Political, literary and economic.	Wilbur Cross (<i>Ed. Emeritus</i>) Helen MacAfee (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)

URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo
Area: 72,153 square miles
Population: 2,122,628 (1939 estimate)

President

DR. JUAN JOSÉ AMÉZAGA

Elected on November 29, 1942; assumed office March 1, 1943,
for four-year term

Cabinet

Colorado

Appointed March 1, 1943

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

Election of November 29, 1942

President: DR. ALBERTO GUANI

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Colorado	19
Blanco	7
Independent (Blanco)	3
Catholic	1
	—

Total 30

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Election of November 29, 1942

President: LUIS BATLLE BERRES

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Colorado	58
Blanco	23
Independent (Blanco)	11
Catholic	4
Communist	2
Socialist	1
	—

Total 99

General elections were held on November 29, 1942. Dr. Juan José Amézaga was chosen President and Dr. Alberto Guani (Foreign Minister in General Baldomir's cabinet) Vice President. A new Senate and Chamber were elected and the Colorado Party won a clear victory. A new, more liberal and more democratic Constitution framed by General Baldomir was adopted guaranteeing proportional representation in the Senate and Chamber according to the number of votes cast by each faction.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Colorado (liberal) and Blanco or Nationalist (conservative) Parties date from the civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems which the two warring factions then adopted. As the struggle between them for the control of the government has continued for more than a century, adherence to one or the other group has become, in general, a question rather of traditional loyalty than of political program.

Under the Uruguayan political system, factions (using *sublemas*) are recognized within the parties (using *lemas*) for the purpose of running candidates for the presidency and the higher elective offices. The right of any group to use the *lema* or *sublema* is a legal one which must be granted by the electoral court. In national elections the total of the votes cast for each *sublema* is credited to the *sublema* candidate having the greatest number of votes within

the *lema* itself. In effect this procedure combines a primary with a general national election. As an example of this, in the presidential election of 1942 the Colorados ran four candidates representing factions (*sublemas*) of the Party (*lema*). Dr. Amézaga's vote was highest, so he was awarded the total Colorado vote and was elected over the Blanco candidate.

Recent party history dates from March 31, 1933, when President Terra (Colorado) dissolved the National Administrative Council and both Houses of Congress and called a National Constituent Assembly to draft a new Constitution. Following the approval of this new Constitution on March 24, 1934, a general election which confirmed President Terra in power was held on May 18, 1934.

The 1934 constitution with its peculiar provision that three of the nine cabinet members and half of the members of the Senate must be taken from the chief opposition party (Blanco-Herreristas), proved in the opinion of the Baldomir Administration, as well as in that of the Batllista and Blanco-Independiente groups, highly unsatisfactory. The years during which it was in effect were marked by numerous bitter political struggles, with a relatively small minority in a position to block measures proposed by the administration.

Finally, on March 18, 1941, the three Blanco cabinet ministers were forced to resign because of disagreement over a point of the administration's policy and were eventually replaced by three Colorados. Subsequently the administration gathered all other groups, with the exception of the Blanco-Herrerista group, into an informal committee to agree upon amendments to the constitution. These were ratified at the general election in November, 1942.

COLORADO PARTY: The Colorado Party has controlled the executive power for over fifty years. While under the dominance of the Batllista group its program was very progressive, advocating: advanced labor laws; extension of physical education and public playgrounds; old-age and unemployment pensions; government ownership and operation of public utilities and of other enterprises serving the public; continued separation of Church and State; and close cooperation in inter-American affairs. The dominant force in the Colorado Party is the Batllista faction.

Leaders: General Alfredo Baldomir (formerly President of the Republic), Juan José Amézaga (President), Alberto Guani (Vice-President), José Serrato (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Juan José Carbajal Victorica (Minister of Interior), General Alfredo R. Campos (Minister of Defense), Héctor Alvarez Cina (Minister of Finance), Javier Mendivil (Minister of Industry and Commerce), Luís Mattiauda (Minister of Health), Adolfo Folle Juanico (Minister of Public Instruction), Eduardo Blanco Acevedo (Presidential candidate for 1938 and 1942 elections, supported by the conservative wing of the Party), César Batlle Pacheco, Luis Batlle Berres (President of Chamber of Deputies), César Charlone (Senator), Pedro Manini Ríos, Edmundo Castillo, Tomás Berreta (Minister of Public Works), Antonio Rubio and Juan P. Fabini. (Arturo Gonzalez Vidart, Minister of Agriculture, is a member of the Colorado government, but is listed as a Blanco-Independent.)

BLANCO PARTY: The old Blanco Party has, temporarily at least, split into two parties (*lemas*). The regular party which has legal right to the Blanco or Nationalist *lema* is made up entirely of followers of Senator Herrera. The Blanco-Herreristas have consistently opposed the Colorado Administration in any legislation of importance, more particularly over such issues as: constitutional reform, increased inter-American ties and Uruguayan participation in hemisphere defense. The Blanco Party membership comprises most of the

large landowners and their adherents and finds its strength principally in the interior towns and agricultural districts in contradistinction to the Colorado Party which has made its appeal to the urban classes largely composed of immigrants and sons of immigrants. Blanco policy is conservative almost to the point of reaction.

Leaders: Luís Alberto de Herrera (Presidential candidate in 1942), Juan José de Arteaga (Herrerista presidential candidate in the 1938 elections and until April, 1941, Minister of Public Works in the Baldomir Cabinet) and Eduardo V. Haedo, Martín R. Echegoyen and Ángel M. Cusano (Senators).

INDEPENDENT BLANCO PARTY: The Independent wing of the Blanco Party was refused the right to its *sublema* within the Blanco Party by the electoral court of 1941 and was obliged to adopt its own party name. This new party advocates a generally more democratic policy than the Blanco-Herrerista group although inherently more conservative in fiscal matters than the Colorado Party. It has expressed strong sympathy for the cause of the democracies in the present world war.

Leaders: Gustavo Gallinal, Juan Andrés Ramírez, Hector Paysée Reyes, Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta and Leonel Aguirre.

Other Party Leaders: Dr. Joaquín Secco Illa and Dr. Dardo Regules (leaders of the Unión Cívica or Catholic Party), Dr. Emilio Frugoni (leader of the Socialist Party) and Eugenio Gómez (leader of the Communist Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Bien Público	Catholic.	Tomas G. Brena (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Debate	Blanco-Herrerista.	Ángel María Cusano (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Día	Colorado-Batllista.	Rafael Batlle Pacheco (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario (evenings)	Colorado-Riverista.	Carlos Manini Ríos (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Diario Oficial	Official gazette.	Govt. Printing Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
El Diario Popular	Communist.	Rodney Arismendi (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Mañana	Colorado-Riverista.	Leon Peyrou and Carlos Oneto y Viana (<i>Dirs.</i>)
El Plata (evening)	Blanco-Independent.	Juan Andrés Ramírez (<i>Dir.</i>)
El País	Blanco-Independent.	Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta and Leonel Aguirre (<i>Dirs.</i>)
La Razón (evening)	Colorado	Julio C. Cerdeiras Alonso (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Tiempo	Colorado-Baldomirista.	Hugo L. Ricaldoni (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Tribuna Popular	Independent.	Héctor Lapido (<i>Dir.</i>)
The Southern Star	Non-partisan; in English.	T. W. Pemberton (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Sun	In English; non-partisan.	George Mayer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly)	Political and current events.	Orestes Baroffio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda (monthly)	Commercial and statistical.	Contaduría General de la Nación (<i>Pub.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Círculo de la Prensa	Independent.	Juan Vicente Chiarino (<i>Pres.</i>)
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VATICAN CITY

Area: 108.7 acres
Population: 970 (1941 estimate)

Ruler

THE SUPREME PONTIFF, PIUS XII

Born in 1876; elected Pope (262nd) March 2, 1939
Crowned, March 12, 1939

Secretary of State

Vacant

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals constitute the Senate of the Pope and are his chief advisers. Upon his death, they elect his successor for life. The cardinals themselves are created for life by the Pope as vacancies occur. The College, when complete, consists of 70 members: 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests and 14 Cardinal-Deacons. Their nationalities at present are: Italian 24, French 4, German 2, American 1, Argentine, Austrian, Belgian, Canadian, Hungarian, Irish, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish and Syrian 1 each. There are 29 vacancies.

THE CURIA ROMANA

The Curia Romana, which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, consists of 12 congregations, 3 tribunals and 5 offices.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

The Holy See maintains regular diplomatic relations with 44 countries by means of Apostolic Nuncios or Inter-Nuncios in the foreign country or by diplomatic representatives resident in the Vatican City. It also has unofficial relations by means of Apostolic Delegates with a number of other countries.

GOVERNMENT

The immediate government of the State of the Vatican City, established by the Lateran Treaty of February 11, 1929, is in the hands of a Governor (Marquis Camillo Serafini). He is assisted by a Counselor General and by a number of offices. The legal system is based on canon law and pontifical constitutions and rules, and where these do not apply, the Italian law of Rome applies. There are no political parties and no parliament. There is a complete coinage system, postal system, railroad station and radio station.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Osservatore Romano (daily)	Semi-official.	Count G. Dalla Torre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bollettino Ufficiale della Santa Sede (Acta Apostolicae Sedis) (monthly)	Official.	Monsig. Filippo Giobbe (<i>Dir.</i>)
Annuario Pontificio (annual)	Official.	Office of the Secretary of State.
Ecclesia (monthly)	Semi-official.	Sponsored by Vatican Office of Information.

VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas

Area: 352,051 square miles

Population: 4,000,000 (1942 estimate)

President

GENERAL ISAIAS MEDINA ANGARITA

Elected by Congress on April 28, 1941, for five-year term

Assumed office May 5, 1941

Cabinet

Reorganized November 17, 1943

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Camara del Senado)

*Last election January, 1945 **

President: Term ninety days.

Number of members 40

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara de Diputados)

*Last election January, 1945 **

President: Term ninety days.

Number of members 87

* Senators are elected by State Legislatures, Deputies by Municipal Councils; Members of Municipal Councils by direct ballot.

PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

The Government is highly centralized and has great influence over Congress. There is some opposition to the strong Government party, but it was relatively ineffective in the last elections.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ahora	Antonio Simon Calcaño (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Esfera	Suegart & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
	R. David León (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Heraldo	Angel Maria Corao (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
El Nacional	Antonio Arraiz (<i>Ed.</i>)
El País	Valmore Rodríguez (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Religión	Monseñor Jesús Maria Pellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Tiempo	Mariano Picon Salas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultimas Noticias	Pedro Beroes (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Universal	Werner Huer Lares (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panorama (Maracaibo)	Ramon Villasmil (<i>Dir.</i>)
Aquí Está (weekly)	Ernesto Silva Tellería (<i>Dir.</i>)
Fantoches (weekly)	Jesús Gonzalez C. (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Morrocoy Azul (weekly)	Miguel Otero Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE (WORLD COURT)

Seat: The Hague

Founded in September, 1921

The Court is governed by a Statute annexed to a Protocol of Signature of December 16, 1920, which was signed and ratified by fifty-one States.

The Judges of the Court are elected by the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations, with the participation of certain States not represented in those bodies. The general election of judges which was scheduled for 1939 was postponed, and under a provision in the Statute of the Court the judges previously elected continue in office "until their places have been filled."

The Court is open to all States, and about five hundred international instruments provide for its functioning; it may also give advisory opinions at the request of the Council or the Assembly of the League. Its expenses have been met by special provision in the League budget, and by contributions by certain States not Members of the League. The Court has not met since February 1940. The offices of the President and Registrar were removed to Geneva in 1940.

Present Judges

(In order of precedence)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. M. GUERRERO, President
(Salvadoran) | 6. M. ANZILOTTI (Italian) |
| 2. SIR CECIL HURST, Vice-President
(British) | 7. M. NEGULESCO (Rumanian) |
| 3. M. FROMAGEOT (French) | 8. M. VAN EYSINGA (Netherlander) |
| 4. M. DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN
(Cuban) | 9. M. CHENG TIEN-HSI (Chinese) |
| 5. M. ALTAMIRA Y CREVEA
(Spanish) | 10. MR. MANLEY O. HUDSON
(American) |
| | 11. M. DE VISSCHER (Belgian) |
| | 12. M. ERICH (Finnish) |

Registrar: J. LÓPEZ OLIVÁN (Spanish)

CHAMBERS OF THE WORLD COURT, 1944

Chamber for Summary Procedure

PRESIDENT GUERRERO	JUDGE FROMAGEOT
VICE-PRESIDENT HURST	JUDGE ANZILOTTI
Substitute Member: JUDGE DE VISSCHER	

Chamber for Labor Cases

VICE-PRESIDENT HURST	JUDGE NEGULESCO
JUDGE ALTAMIRA	JUDGE HUDSON
Substitute Member: JUDGE VAN EYSINGA	

Chamber for Communications and Transit Cases

PRESIDENT GUERRERO	JUDGE VAN EYSINGA
JUDGE FROMAGEOT	JUDGE CHENG
JUDGE ANZILOTTI	

YUGOSLAVIA*

Capital: Beograd (Belgrade)
Temporary Seat of Government: London, England
Area: 95, 558 square miles
(Population: 16,261,125 (1941 estimate))

Ruler

KING PETER II

Proclaimed King upon the assassination of his father Alexander I, October 9, 1934. He governed under a Regency until March 27, 1941, when the Regency was abolished by revolution and he took royal prerogatives in his own hands

Cabinet

Appointed June 1, 1944

Premier

DR. IVAN SUBASICH

PARLIAMENT

(Narodno Pretstavništvo)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senat)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Skupština)

Lower Chamber dissolved August 26, 1939

The members of the Cabinet, now in London, are: Dr. Ivan Subasich (Premier, Foreign Affairs, War, Navy and Air), Dr. Juraj Sutej (Finance, Commerce and Industry), Sava N. Kosanovich (Interior, Social Welfare and Public Works), Sreten V. Vukosavljević (Agriculture, Food and Supply, Forests and Mines) and Dr. Drago Marusić (Justice and Communications).

After Germany and Italy occupied Yugoslavia in April, 1941 they established a puppet government in Croatia with the Duke of Spoleto as King (since resigned) and Ante Pavelić as Poglavnik (Head of Government). At present the Premier of this government is Dr. Mandić. In Serbia, a puppet régime was set up in Belgrade with General Milan Nedich as Premier.

In addition to the forces of Gen. Mikailovich, Yugoslav Partisans have been fighting the Nazis inside Yugoslavia. On December 4, 1943, the Partisans, many of whom are Communists, announced over the radio that they had set up a provisional régime in opposition to the Government-in-Exile which is recognized by the Allies, including Russia, and, which is now sitting in London. The announcement stated that 140 delegates had created a parliament and government headed by Dr. Ivan Ribar (former member of the Yugoslav Democratic Party). Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), military leader of the Partisans, was made chairman of a Committee of National Defense. Three Vice-

* On April 6, 1941, German troops invaded Yugoslavia and overran the country. The King and his government moved to Jerusalem, and thence to London, England, and finally to Cairo, Egypt, from whence they returned to London.

Presidents were elected: a Serbian journalist, Mosha Pijade, formerly Secretary of the Communist Party in Belgrade; a Croat sculptor, Ivan Augustinić, and a Slovene, Josip Rus. The other leaders are: Josip Smodlaka (Foreign Affairs), Vlado Žečević (Interior), Rade Pribičević (Reconstruction), Sulejman Filipović (Forestry and Mines), and Assistant Defense Commissioners Vlado Ribnikar (former publisher of the Belgrade *Politika*) and Božidar Magovaz (Croat journalist, former member of the Croat Peasant Party).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

(As composed prior to German Invasion)

The Royal Decree of January 6, 1929, dissolved the old political parties. The Constitution of September 3, 1931, prohibited their reconstruction if they were based on regional, racial or religious divisions. This, however, was unofficially disregarded and gradually the old parties were tacitly approved. Although not now functioning, they are listed here for reference purposes.

CROATIAN PEASANT PARTY: Founded by the late Stjepan Radić. Included almost all Croats. Powerful, homogeneous party considered by the Croats as their "National Movement." Stood for integral federalism.

Leaders: Dr. Vladimir Maček, Dr. Juraj Krnjević (for a time Deputy Prime Minister in the Government-in-Exile), August Košutić and Dr. Juraj Šutej (for a time Minister of Finance in the Government-in-Exile).

YUGOSLAV DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Old Serbian party inclined towards agreement with the Croats but afraid that federalism might mean secession. Very powerful in Serbia where it claimed a majority.

Leaders: Milan Grol (for a time Minister of Foreign Affairs and Communications in the Government-in-Exile), Bozhidar Markovich and Bozhidar Vlaich.

YUGOSLAV RADICAL PARTY: Oldest of Serbian parties. The unity of the party was shaken first by Stojadinovich who, together with some other dissidents, created the Yugoslav Radical Union, and later by Dr. Lazar Markovich (then Minister of Justice) who did not recognize the central committee of the Party.

Leaders: Aca Stanojević, Milosh Trifunovich (for a time Premier in the Government-in-Exile), Dr. Momchilo Ninčich (for a time Foreign Minister in the Government-in-Exile), Krsta Miletich and Milosh Bobich.

SLOVENE PEOPLE'S PARTY: Founded in 1899, this party led the national struggle of the Slovenes against Germanization inside Austria-Hungary. Its chief, the late Father Korošec, read in May, 1917, in the Vienna Parliament the famous declaration by which the Yugoslavs demanded their own Yugoslav independent state. From 1920 onwards, this party, headed by Father Korošec, participated in all Yugoslav Governments with few exceptions.

Leader: Dr. Miha Krek (Deputy Prime Minister).

YUGOSLAV NATIONAL PARTY: Political program: Yugoslav unity. Mostly composed of Serbs, especially those from Bosnia, and of Croats and Slovenes who defend the idea of Yugoslav unity.

Leaders: Gen. Petar Žhivkovich, Jovan Banjanin (for a time Minister of Forests and Mines in the Government-in-Exile), Dr. Budislav-Grga Angjelinović and Bogoljub Jevtich (now Ambassador in London).

AGRARIAN PARTY: More liberal than the Democrats and the Radicals. It was considered to be the party of small farmers and the rural proletariat. Some of its members were very leftist.

Leaders: Milan Gavrilovich (for a time Minister of Justice in the Government-in-Exile), Milosh Tupanjanin and Branko Chubrilovich.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT PARTY: Comprised Serbs living in Croatia and other non-Serb regions. It formed a coalition with the Croatian Peasant Party. Federalistic.

Leaders: Srdjan Budisavljevich (for a time Minister for Social Welfare and National Health in the Government-in-Exile), Večeslav Vilder and Dr. Sava Kosanovich (for a time Minister of State in the Government-in-Exile).

PRESS

The press is still disorganized, and information about it is not reliable. The following list includes the papers, and their editors, published at the time of the invasion. Many have been suppressed.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Politika	Independent; with large circulation throughout the country.	V. Ribnikar (<i>Dir.</i>) M. Milenovich and K. Tanovich (<i>Eds.</i>)
Pravda (evening)	Independent.	Damjan Sokich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Samouprava (weekly)	Organ of Yugoslav Radical Union.	D. Trivkovich (<i>Prop.</i>) M. S. Jovanovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vreme	Independent.	Grgur Kostich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jutro (Ljubljana)	Unionist (Dr. Albert Kramer).	Davorin Ravljen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenec (Ljubljana)	Supported Dr. Korošec.	Ivan Rakovec (<i>Prop.</i>)
Dan (Novi-Sad)	Independent; supported Government Party.	L. Antanasković (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reggeli Ujság (Novi-Sad)	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	Andre Dezsö (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsches Volksblatt (Novi-Sad)	German organ; in German.	Dr. Franz Perc (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hrvatski List (Osijek)	Organ of Croatian Opposition.	Josip Pavišić (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jugoslavenski List (Sarajevo)	Organ of Yugoslav National Party; opposition.	I. Stražišić
Jugoslavenski Pošta (Sarajevo)	Independent but supported Government Party.	Radmilo Grdjić (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novo Doba (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent; Unionist.	Vinko Brajević (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hrvatski Glasnik (Split, Dalmatia)	Organ of Croatian Peasant Party.	Dr. I. Tartaglia (<i>Prop.</i>)
Becsme gy Naplo (Subotitza)	Hungarian organ; in Hungarian.	L. Fönyves Lajos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Primorske Novine (Sushak)	Independent with Unionist tendency.	Kazimir Vidas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hrvatski Dnevnik (Zagreb)	Organ of Croatian Peasant Party.	Ilija Jakovljević (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jutarni List (Zagreb)	Independent; has evening edition, <i>Večer</i> .	Yosip Horvat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenblatt (Zagreb)	In German; supported Government Party.	Zlatko Gorjan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novosti (Zagreb)	Supported Yugoslav union.	Ivo Mihovilović (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Echo de Belgrade (weekly)	Semi-official; political, economic and literary; in French.	Dr. Bourgoin (<i>Dir.</i>)
Narodno Blagostanje (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Dr. V. Bajkich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Privredni Pregled (weekly)	Economic and financial.	G. Kozomarich (<i>Ed.</i>)
South Slav Herald (fortnightly)	Local, tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Internationale des Etudes Balkaniques (Belgrade)	Essays on Balkan historical, ethnic, social and economic questions; in French, English, and German.	Prof. P. Skok and Prof. M. Budimir (<i>Eds.</i>)

OTHER COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTAN

Capital: Kabul

Area: 270,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 8,000,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

KING MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH

Born in 1914; succeeded November 8, 1933

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF)

Capital: Vaduz

Area: 65 square miles

Population: 11,102 (1941 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE FRANCIS JOSEPH II

Born in 1906; succeeded July 25, 1938

MONACO

Capital: Monaco

Area: 370 acres

Population: 22,956 (1,761 Citizens of Monaco)
(1938 estimate)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE LOUIS II

Born in 1870; succeeded June 26, 1922

MUSCAT (OMAN)

Capital: Muscat

Area: 82,000 square miles

Population: 500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

SULTAN SAIYED SAID BIN TAIMUR

Born in 1910; succeeded 1932

(196)

NEPAL

Capital: Kathmandu

Area: 54,000 square miles

Population: 5,600,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Military Oligarchy

Ruler

KING TRIBHUBANA BIR BIKRAM

Born in 1906; succeeded December 11, 1911

Prime Minister

GEN. JOODEHA SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADUR RÁNÁ

Appointed September 1, 1932

SA'UDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)

Formerly Kingdoms of Hejaz and of Nejd and Dependencies

Capitals: Mecca and Riyadh

Area: 700,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 4,750,000 (estimated)

Ruler

KING ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABDUR RAHMAN AL FAISAL AL SAUD

Born in 1880; proclaimed King of Hejaz, January 8, 1926; King of Sa'udi Arabia by decree of September 22, 1932

YEMEN

Capital: Sana

Area: 100,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 3,500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

IMAM YAHYA BEN MUHAMMED BEN HAMID EL DIN